Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 3. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908 PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

POINTED COMMENT

ON A VARIETY OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Bourgeois of Portugal—Hughes as Morality's Champion — Exchanging Religion for Ambition — Wise Taft, Silly Taft—"Square Deal" for Innner Circle Only—Haywood, the "Fighter."

The bourgeois of Portugal are just now painting Lisbon red. After they shall have won out—as win out they surely will—there will be no more strenuous declaimers against rebellion than these self-same bourgeois rebels of to-day.

The measure of the Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination who has the support of the "enlightened patriotism" of his party, Gov. Hughes of New York, may be fairly taken by his clatter against race track betting. The speeches he is shaking out of his sleeves, the "energy he is displaying," the threats he is making of special sessions if "morality does not triumph," and his anti-race track betting bills are passed—all that writes him down a peanutter. It is like Louis XVI. tinkering with locks and clock machinery while issues of great pith and moment were knocking his class on the head.

How lightly sits religion on the shoulders of our "Pillars of Religion"! Miss Katherine Elkins, a Protestant, is to change her religion and become a Catholic upon her marriage with the royal Italian Duke of the Abruzzi. These people change their religion as readily and lightly as they change shirts. Which justifies the opinion that the "Pillars of Religion" have no religion at all.

If Rockefeller's Standard Oil refineries in course of construction at Linden, N. J., could grin and smile, they surely grinned and smiled with fiendish glee at the successful manoeuvre of their owner to rip up the working class into warring factions. A pitched battle was delivered between 500 Poles and 100 Italian laborers engaged in the construction works. The police-spy, whose hand is easily seen in the affair, suceeded neatly in egging the two nationalities into such bitter animosity that it finally broke out into blows. The next thing will be wage reductions in the force—one nationality angrily outbidding the other.

"There is no denying the fact", said Secretary Taft on the 5th instant in Chicago, "that we must look forward to a gigantic controversy between Labor and Capital". Wise Taft! And he added: "That controversy, when it comes will decide once for all how Capital and Labor shall share the joint profits which they create". Silly Taft! Capital "creates" not a pin-head's worth. All wealth is produced by Labor. What the conflict will decide will be, in the language of Lincoln, that "A house divided against itself can not stand; it must be all slave or all free". Wage slavery, like chattel slavery, is doomed.

"She drank a quart of brandy a day, besides cocktails and champaigne, at Castle Gould" is the charge that Howard Gould, of match factory starvation wages celebrity, brings against his wife. Miss Francis Willard may or may not have said that she found out that drink was not the cause, but was the consequence of sorrows. Whether Miss Willard made the wise observation or not, it is a truth. So far from the "quart of brandy" a day, besides cocktails and champaigne," being an evidence against Mrs. Gould, it speaks volumes against her husband. What must not the sorrows of a woman be that need such depths of liquor to be drowned in!

Why should president William D. McManus of the New York Letter Carriers' Association be removed from the Department on the ground that he entered into a contract to purchase cloth for the letter carriers' uniform? His conduct may not be proper. But in what way can that be pronounced derogatory to propriety by an administration, every one of whose members necessarily has stock in business undertakings that the Government patronizes? The only explanation for the dismissal of McManus, and the retaining of the Administration members in their offices is the motto—"A Square Deal."

While thousands of unemployed are crying for bread, and are dispersed under the hoofs of mounted police when they gather in peaceful assemblage to make their grievances known, the Senate of the United States raises the pay of officers and enlisted men from 5 to 25 per cent. To him who has, more shall be given, from him who has not even that little shall be taken away. Our Senate is a religiously-minded body.

The working people of New York would like to know whether, among the policemen who hustled them unceremoniously out of Union Square on March 28 to the greater glory of "Law and Order," there was not one called Harry Rosenhaim, whose wife swore out a warrant, ten days later, charging him with desertion of herself and their eight-month-old baby, and with having entered their flat in her absence and taken a handsome comb and a purse belonging to her.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur comes out as a testifier in favor of the excellence of the conduct of the Police who unlawfully broke up the peaceful meeting of the unemployed on Union Square. Was not this the identical Reverend, the identical Doctor, the identical Mac, and the identical Arthur, who "testified" that he made a personal investigation of the Standard Oil, and found the same to be a benevolent institution, and Rockefeller comparable only to the Apostles of Christianity?

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" of the 9th quotes Haywood as saying: "As to the reconstruction of the I. W. W., nothing will be done until the time is ripe for it, and that will not be until organized labor in general offers less opposition to the movement." Haywood's friends should have kept him at home. Since he got out of jail his most effective work has been to write himself "Unfit." The above quotation from him is tantamount to saying: "The Movement for the emancipation of Labor will not be until the capitalist class in general offers less opposition to the Movement." The poise of such a man is that of a fighter who throws up the sponge. The Labor Movement calls for MEN who will face the music, not CRAVENS who run away.

In Chicago, the latest manifestation of the stress for a living is that of a young girl, Mary Phelan, who, unable to obtain work as a woman, disguised herself in man's clothing and got work at a man's standard of wages. Happy Mary! Other girls there are, and not a few, whom distress drives, not to conceal, but to barter away their sex—under the shadow of the very steeples of the churches that preach morality and practice the deviltry of capitalism.

Something has happened to Berger's Socialist party vote-trap in Milwaukee. It was guaranteed to catch more votes, "or money returned," and turns out to be, if anything, a vote-loser. At the municipal elections on April 7 the wheels of the trap seemed to "catch," and the votes slipped through, somehow. As society can not be revolutionized behind its back, neither can it be rat-trapped.

With the walls of the hall beautifully decorated with the inscription "Make Hay While the Political Sun Shines," worked out in Gothic, Chaldaic, English, Runic, Greek, Semitic, Sanscrit and other letterings, a "conference of labor leaders" is reported from Chicago to have been held looking to the launching of a "new labor party." The orchestra consisted mainly of wind instruments that discoursed beautiful melodies. Among the tunes, reported from the long musical program, were these: "The Western Federation of Miners Has 40,000 Members"; "The United Mine Workers Has 512,000 Members"; "Confectioners and Bakers Have 50,000 Members"; "We Start with 1,500,000 Votes." Enthusiasm ran high.

Labor ever is the quota-payer. Is the tariff lowered and do prices go down?—down go wages; is the tariff raised and does Labor demand the promised higher wages—up go prices. And now we find W. K. Vanderbilt "economizing," not by drinking less wine, or eating fewer terrapins, but by discharging fifty of his farm hands at Deepdale. Thus Labor pays its quota doubly—first fifty of its members are thrown out of work, and then the reduced number that remains at work has to deliver just so much more sweat as their special quota.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WE BRING THE JUBILEE

Pathetic is the plight of that element in society that Representative De Armond of Missouri represents. Listen to the wail that the gentleman emitted in his address on April 7th before the Yale Political Club at New Haven:

"There is a rapid, menacing increase of judicial power by judicial construction." And Representative De Armond can not be charged with having drawn the picture too black. No doubt, the instances of the judiciary's arrogating legislative powers to itself, by riding roughshod over Congressional enactments, are even more numerous than the Representative cited, and they are decidedly menacing. But, no sooner had Representative De Armond finished that part of his address than he took up another that very materially undid the first. "The Constitution," the Representative went on to say, "was brought forth in primitive times. It ought to be adapted to the age of steam, electricity and prodigious wealth." In other words, the Constitutional enactments of Congress are no longer applicable to the case. What's to be done? To continue to fit the country to the Constitution is like trying, instead of fitting clothes to a man, to fit the man to clothes—a preposterous idea. On the other hand, to furnish the man new clothes without a previous agreement upon the unfitness of the old measure, and without previous agreement upon what new measure is fit, would be of the essence of Anarchy: it would be to make each individual in power the standard of what is deemed fit. That's what the judiciary is doing. What does sense dictate under such circumstances?

Long ago did James Madison foretell the present pinch, nor did his foresight fall short of the remedy, in the rough. He pointed out that when the day that he foresaw—the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and the pauperization of the masses — should have arrived, then it would become imperative to adapt the Constitution and institutions of the land to the changed conditions in such wise as may preserve the people's liberty.

Does the element represented by De Armond propose to tackle that problem? No! They are mortally afraid to do so.

The Political State has seen its day and done its work. A new form of Government, the Industrial, is ready to take the place of the former. The bourgeois system of society, which the Constitution was the garb of, has changed completely. A new social system—that of Socialism—has risen. The old clothes do not fit the new body. The De Armonds would patch up the rents in the old suit; but the cloth is rotten with age and will not hold the stitches. The Judiciary, aware of this, is arrogating to itself constitutional powers, and each judge, as a separate tailor, is cutting out patterns to suit his private fancy.

There is but one band of men—those organized under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, together with those organized upon the Preamble of the I. W. W.—that boldly, fearlessly, intelligently face the problem which causes the De Armonds to wail. That band does not stand between the Devil of impending social dissolution, and the deep sea of Socialism that will engulf the De Armonds. That band—animated by the Madisonian advice, and its steps guided by the Marxian beacon light—has before it something better than the Hobson's choice which lies before the De Armonds. That band says:

"Away with the Capitalist State! Away with the Political State! Make room for the Socialist Repulblic—the Industrial form of Government—the Commonwealth of Labor! We bring the Jubilee!"

LOCKED OUT

NEW HAVEN CIGARMAKERS CLASH WITH MANUFACTURERS.

Men Resist the Introduction of the Sweating System in Their Trade—Bosses Line up — Strikers Ask to Have a Leader Removed.

New Haven, Conn., April 8.—Nearly all of the cigarmakers of this city are locked out of employment. The origin of the trouble dates back some eight weeks, when a foreman by name of Barker was put in charge at the Killfeather factory. This foreman is from Westfield, Mass., and has a reputation as a sweater. It was because he tried to introduce the sweating system at Killfeather's that the men decided they would not stand for it.

The men went on strike and were supported by Union 39, until a strike application was secured from Chicago headquarters March 24. Seven dollars per week was paid to each striker.

The bosses thereupon got together and threatened a general lockout if a settlement were not made with Killfeather. But the strikers did not settle, and on March 28 were locked out.

The men applied for assistance to their international president, Perkins, and two men were sent as organizers, French and Farrell. The cigarmakers were pleased to have Farrell take charge, but their pleasure soon turned to dismay as he has been "under the weather" since his arrival. Word was sent to President Perkins to have Farrell removed from his post, but it is not known if this has been done. The men are depending much on their international union officers to help them in this matter, as they believe the winning of their battle depends largely on prompt action.

Some of the locked out men declare that one of the larger bosses, Graves, is trying to wipe Killfeather out of business. They say that Killfeather is a thorn in the side of Graves, because, starting with no capital, he has been able to market 150,000 cigars against the leading brands of Graves'. The latter manufacturer is said to be able to stand a long siege, as he has a large stock laid up.

CHICAGO READERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The Weekly People is on sale at the following newsstands in Chicago:

S.-w. corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue,
43rd street and Cottage Grove avenue,
47th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

SIX PER CENT. CUT IN WAGES.

Ludlow, Mass., April 11.—The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates announce a 6 per cent reduction in wages beginning this week. The cut will affect about 1,000 operatives. The Ludlow mills manufacture threads, yarns, etc.

THAT "BOMB" CONFESSION.

The Impossibility of Making a Bomb Such as the Police Claim Silverstein Made.

The Police Department, in the latest statement attributed to Selig Silverstein, attempt to show how the bomb which exploded at Union Square was made. According to the story given out, Silverstein took a brass knob from the top of his bedstead and filled it with one quarter pound of broken nails, after which he put in nitro-glycerine and gunpowder. Some papers in reporting the story had guncotton instead of gunpowder.

Anyone who knows anything about dynamite knows how absolutely impossible it is to make a bomb of such description. The fact is that no one could stuff a quarter pound of broken nails into a knob of an ordinary bedstead. Nitro-glycerine is not viscous enough to permit of its being put through an eighth-inch hole as in the knob. Again, nitro-glycerine made at the temperature which the police claim, is nearly frozen, and in this state will explode at the least friction. If, again, the nitro-glycerine was dissolved in a solvent, it would run through the tube in the knob, since there were, according to the police, two holes in the knob. If the bottom hole were closed, the fuse being in the top, it was not possible to set off the bomb by applying the lighted cigar to the bottom, as the police claim Silverstein in his excitement did. Lastly, the fuse could not have been inserted afterward, as the resulting friction would cause instant explosion, especially so if guncotton had been on top.

The "confession" suggests that the thing is a police fake—that is the "confession," and a very clumsy fake, at that.

F. S.

New York.

WALL STREET JOURNAL SPOKE TRUE.

Texas "Labor Paper" Protects Capitalists—Says Socialism Will Be Worse for Them Than Trade Unionism.

Austin, Texas, April 6.—The Austin "Forum," a "journal for the working people," has announced its being a buttress against Socialism. It declares that the Van Cleaves and Parrys are helping the propaganda of the Socialist doctrine, and insists that Socialism will prove worse for the capitalists than trade unionism. The following is from the "Forum":

"The politico-industrial developments of the next few years will determine whether organized labor in this country is to fight its battles along trades-union or socialistic lines. The Van Cleaves and Parrys are too narrowly selfish to realize this, and in their opposition to trades-unionism are doing everything they can to bring about the triumph of Socialism. Verily, their last state may be worse than their first."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

DISTRESS AND CRIME

HARD TIMES INCREASE BOTH IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Charity Institutions Report Men Want Work Rather Than Soup — Many Badly in Need but Refuse Free Support—Police Say Conditions Are Making People Steal.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 8.—Several hundred unemployed thronged around the butcher shop of John F. Concannon, 444 West Washington street yesterday. It was announced that bread and soup would be distributed and 500 loaves were quickly eaten up. There was a line which stretched for half a square and it was crowded with men and boys, carrying buckets, pans and other vessels capable of holding soup.

The Twelfth Presbyterian church has also been giving out free soup. But the numbers of men who have been aided have been heard to declare that work is what they want, not soup. There are many in the vicinity who need succor very badly who do not avail themselves of this charity.

The business men say the city should be urged to provide work for the men; and endorse the proposition made by Walter S. Elliott, of the American Bible Society, that the unemployed should be put to work cleaning the alleys of the city. This proposition has been favorably reported by the finance committee of the City Council, but Mayor Bookwalter has served notice that he will "kill" the matter.

"The wholesale cleaning of alleys and streets, in the manner proposed by the Council committee," said the mayor, "will not be done, for the reason that it would be an absolute waste of money. The obligation rests on the householders to clean the alleys."

Hard Times Cause Increase of Crime.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 7.—An epidemic of thieving has broken out in the city such as has not been seen in many years. The police attribute the crime in a large measure to the hard times, and many cases of theft are credited to men prompted by hunger.

The large army of unemployed, according to the police, finds itself closer pinched each day and many of this army are straying into evil paths. Almost every night groceries and meat stores are broken into and provisions are carried away. Some time ago, Captain Bray, of the detective department, predicted that the present stringency in the business world would create conditions seldom seen here and in other cities by increasing the thefts, robberies and burglaries.

In a measure this prediction has come true. He said hunger caused many men to join the ranks of the criminals. The police hope that more extensive charity work will be done to feed the hungry unemployed. A South Meridian street business man who did not wish his name known told Chief Magistrate Metzger to-day that he would contribute 150 loaves of bread a day to be added to the relief work going on in the West End.

Among the groceries robbed last night were those of J. M. Sohn, 3223 East New York street, and Kerney's place, at Illinois and Thirtieth streets. Cummins' saloon, at 2120 Madison avenue; Nick Schulman's place, at 110 East Raymond street, and Bauer's saloon, at 940 Paca street, were also robbed. At Bauer's place the thieves got $20 and small amounts and edibles at the other places. At Solomon Trotcky's dry goods and clothing store, in Howard street, the robbers carried away several suits of clothes, two watches and some jewelry. They were frightened away from several other stores which they attempted to enter.

Free Luncheons for Needy School Children.

Flushing, L. I., April 9.—Since February 11 there have been 2,754 school children who have received free luncheons in order to enable them to attend their studies. Credit for this work is due to Miss Alice M. Tully, a school teacher, who organized the plan. She observed that many little pupils were missing their lessons because of lack of food, and she procured the building at 75 Union street for the purpose of feeding the children. Butchers and grocers and others contributed meats and provisions. Funds were aso given in small amounts.

Since the luncheons have been started more pupils have come to school. On school days the attendance has been from sixty to ninety: on Saturdays about twenty-five have come to be fed. These often bring their baby sisters or brothers, and it is in their interest that the settlement house has been projected. An endeavor is now being made to obtain a building opposite the lunch room for this purpose.

THE NEEDY FARMERS.

Wives Must Plow and Tend Fields; Men Compelled to Work for Railroad.

Maud, Okla., April 8.—Reports from around here show that the farmers are more in need of work than they are able to give others work. In order to make ends meet the wives of numerous farmers in the vicinity are attending to the plowing and preparing of the land for the spring while their husbands are making ties for the railroads. Cotton is the chief product raised, and from outlooks at present the wives and daughters will have to labor all season while the men folk earn a few dollars elsewhere to keep the wolf from the door.

We have read much in eastern papers about the farmers wanting men, but the fact is that the farmers themselves are looking for employers.

MARCHING ONWARD.

Scandinavians Organize Another Branch of Their Federation.

Chicago, Ill., April 6.—Last Sunday, April 5, the Scandinavian Federation organized another branch with 16 members at a meeting in Clifton Hall, corner of Belmont and Clifton avenues, Lake View. This branch will have its field among the largest number of Swedes settled in any district in Chicago. Several attempts at organizing have been made here in the past, but with no result until now.

A. S. Carm and E. T. Holmes were the speakers at the meeting. A collection of $3.34 was taken up. Next Sunday the club meets again in the same hall at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The men composing the branch are good material and have scorned invitations to organize into the Socialist party.

MEEK AND LOWLY.

Street Car Men Flattering Their Employers.

Spokane, Wash., April 4.—Employes of the Washington Water Company, operating a street car system, commercial power and lighting plants in Spokane and at Post Falls, Idaho, adopted resolutions at a recent meeting to express their appreciation to H. M. Richards, president, and D. L. Huntington, general manager, who were presented embossed copies. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, There has of late been serious disturbance among the business interests of the country, and particularly of those engaged in the carriage of passengers, due to financial stringency and other causes; and

"Whereas, The employes of the Washington Water Power Company, appreciative of the company's officers in declining to reduce the wages of such employes, and appreciative of others acts of consideration on the part of such officers; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the shop and carmen of the Washington Water Power Company, That a vote of thanks be and the same is hereby extended to the officers of the company for their courtesy to and considerate treatment of the company's employes."

NO WORK; JAILED

LURED TO AMERICA BY IMMIGRATION COMPANIES.

Pathetic Story of English Workingman Who Crossed Atlantic to Look for Work—Told He Was Too Old—Gets Knocked Around in Canada.

Woodstock, Ont., April 7. — Magistrate Ball yesterday sentenced Walter Linton, 47 years old and an Englishman, to a week's imprisonment for "not wanting to work." Linton protested that he sought over twenty farmers for employment since coming from England, and met with no success. Some told him he was too old. But the magistrate turned a deaf ear to his statement and Linton has been remanded to jail.

Linton's case is one of misrepresentation as to the opportunities to be had in America. He is a tall well built man. His hair is now quite grey. His hands are those of a man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow. He is slightly stooped. He wears a King Edward beard and it too, is grey. He was dressed very decently in the garb of one of his class. He uses good language and has been well educated. In fact, his whole make up is that of a mechanic capable of turning out a good piece of work.

Linton told his story in the following words:

"I lived in London and worked at my trade. I had a wife and family. We got along well. I didn't make much money, but made fair wages. We kept our children in school. We tried to give them a good education. In the early part of 1907, things were slow in London. I went one night to a meeting which was to be addressed by an immigration lecturer. So brilliantly were the colors painted, that I was left with the impression that Canada was a working man's Mecca. My family had grown up and as they weren't assisting in any way to keep the house, I told my wife that I would draw all the money I had from the banks and cross the ocean. My wife consented, finally. I left home and secured a ticket at a low rate, from one of the steamer ticket agents. Immediately I began to entertain vague fears as to the Eldorado across the ocean, for I was driven, along with a number of other people in old London, into the steamer. Our trip over is beyond description. One of the most disgusting features of the voyage was the condition of our sleeping quarters, so congested were they. There were about a million in one berth with me. We arrived at Montreal, and I, with others, was shipped to Toronto. We were handled not like men, but like swine. At Toronto, myself and my baggage were turned over to the immigration inspector. I was then sent to Brantford. I worked in Brantford at odd jobs for a time. but work got slack and with what little money I had saved, I went back to Toronto. I couldn't get work in Toronto, and soon my funds gave out. I pleaded with the immigration official to get me work. He sent me to Norwich. At Norwich the farmer I was sent to work for, said that he had a man. I was then in a worse plight than ever. I walked about for work but there was none to be had. The local immigration agent sent me to Woodstock. I arrived here Saturday. I had no money to speak of, and what I had I spent on a bed and supper. The immigration man here couldn't help me. Sunday night, for the first time in my life, I slept behind the bars in the city lock-up. Monday things looked darker. I was without work, friends or money. I ate nothing Monday morning or noon, but the Mayor gave me an order for a supper. Monday night, rather than sleep outside, I applied at the lock-up and was given a bed. To-day I have had nothing to eat, and I don't know where I will sleep."

The man, when talking, was in earnest. The pangs of hunger were telling on his cheeks. When he referred to his family, he cried. He was broke and starving in the midst of plenty.

Linton applied for admission to the lock-up last night again, and so he was charged with vagrancy.

NEW BEDFORD I. W. W.

CONDEMNS TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS FOR RECENT WAGE CUT.

Adopt Resolutions Indicting the Present Industrial System, and Calling upon All Labor Organizations and Social Reformers to Join the Industrial Workers of the World.

New Bedford, Mass., April 7. — The Industrial Workers of the World held a special general meeting yesterday afternoon, in South End Hall, 699 South First street. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Yates, who spoke in English, by Lambert in French, Bigos in Polish, and Pamplona in Portuguese. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The textile workers of New Bedford have received notice from the manufacturers that a 10 per cent. cut-down in wages will take effect on April 13th; and

"Whereas, We of the above named union, in special meeting assembled, do condemn in unmeasured terms the arbitrary conduct of the aforesaid manufacturers, especially so soon after the most prosperous period in the history of the textile industry, at a time when mills have been put up in large numbers, and new equipment added to existing plants; and

"Whereas, We, the textile workers, have received no share in this prosperity, for when we receive an advance in wages the price of the necessaris of life have risen out of all proportion to the increase in wages; and

"Whereas, We deplore the fact that the existing form of trade or craft organization is impotent to check the continued encroachments of the capitalist class upon the rights of the workers; and

"Whereas, These commercial crises by their almost periodical recurrence put on trial more threateningly the existence of our present society. In these crises, there breaks out an epidemic that in all earlier epochs would have seemed an absurdity, i. e., the epidemic of overproduction, we suddenly find ourselves confronted by a state resembling semi-barbarism, it appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation had cut off every means of subsistence. 'Industry is paralyzed.' And why? Because too much has been produced, people lack shoes when the storehouses are filled to overflowing. The workers lack food when it is allowed to rot on the plains, and is destroyed in all manner of means, and destroyed simply so as to command a profit; and

"Whereas, Modern industry has converted the small workshop into a great factory of the industrial capitalist, masses of workers are organized into a vast industrial army; and

"Whereas, The modern workingman instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper, he becomes prematurely old, due to the excessive and ever increasing speed of the machine of which he is becoming a part; and

"Whereas, In every historical epoch the prevailing mode of production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form a base upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political, moral and intellectual condition of that epoch; and

"Whereas, In proportion as capitalism is developed by improved methods of production, in the same proportion so is the worker, who lives only so long as he finds work, and finds work only so long as his labor increases capital, and as a consequence the worker must sell his labor power precisely in the same manner as any other commodity is bought and sold, and is therefore exposed to all the fluctuations of supply and demand; and

"Whereas, In spite of all that has been said and written about the identity of interests of capital and labor, the cold, hard fact remains that the history of all previous society is the history of class struggles. 'Freeman and slave,' 'patrician and slave,' 'lord and serf,' 'guild-master and journeyman,' oppressor and oppressed, stand in constant conflict, sometimes hidden, now open, a fight that each time ends in a revolutionary reconstruction of society at large—or in the common ruin of the contending classes; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we do earnestly invite all labor organizations, and moral reformers, who have the material and moral welfare of the working class at heart, to extend their co-operation to the I. W. W. in helping to build up an economic organization of labor, with the object of controling industry in the interests of the producers alone; and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the local press for publication, also to the Daily and Weekly People and the Industrial Union Bulletin."

PEANUT POLITICS

Indulged in by Socialist Party Men and Plebs Labor Leaders.

Dallas, Tex., April 4.—Union labor in this vicinity is being worked by a coterie of adventurers who have fastened themselves upon Labor's back. On next Tuesday, April 7, local elections are to take place. One of the questions to be decided is the granting of a franchise to an independent telephone company. The Trades and Labor Council, though strenuously opposed to Socialist Labor Party politics, is all agog with peanut politics. Tickets of leave are given to the new corporation by Frank Swor, Secretary and General Organizer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Charles L. Breckon, a member of the Social Democracy and editor of "The Dallas Laborer," the official organ of organized labor here.

A column-article by Swor appears in The Laborer, April 4, in which the Bell Telephone Company is given an awful roast. This company is represented as composed of all things hideous and monstrous under and over the sun. The inference is, of course, that the independent rival is an angel and a living dream. And the wage earners are thus led away from politics by the strenuous foes of "politics in the union."

Chas. L. Breckon's paper also gives the company a boost. The people are told to vote for the franchise because—

"The workingmen have all to gain and nothing to lose by voting for this franchise. Their class will get a lot of employment, and others will get work making supplies, and all down the line will flow material results to the workingmen."

There you have it. This man Breckon was formerly on The Chicago Socialist, and that is the kind of Socialism he is teaching to Labor. Vote for any scheme that comes down the road because it offers a job. According to this principle the Democratic and Republican parties are "Socialist" parties, for is not the workingman told that Free Trade will bring "good times"? And on the other hand the Republicans say Gold and High Tariff mean good times. The Socialist party mouthpieces say, Vote to have "independent" telephone companies and you will thereby gain much.

Such is the philosophy and such the pack that are riding the backs of Labor which believes it is organized. Such people are more contemptible than the most outrageous Bell 'Phone companies. The capitalist is at least intinctively felt to be an enemy, but these other fellows are wolves in sheeps' clothing.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only organization worthy of a workingman's support. Let Labor wake up to the fact and rally under its banner.

UP AND DOING

The Socialist Labor Party Opens the Campaign in Philadelphia—Makes a Promising Start.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 7.—Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., opened its campaign last Saturday night at the corner of 40th street and Lancaster avenue. We have no trained speakers here just at present, but the awkward squad got on the job, and from the results of the meeting they made good. Mullen opened up with a short talk on Industrial Unionism. Matthews followed with a talk on the present depression and its cause, and finished up with an expose of the police and authorities for their treatment of the unemployed.

C. F. Lutherman then took a turn on the stand. He gave us a pleasant surprise. Although his talk was short it was effective and showed evidence of a careful study of the questions handled, Socialism and Industrial Unionism. Lutherman joined the party two weeks ago, after reading a course of S. L. P. literature, and bids fair to be a good speaker.

Although the night was very cold the crowd increased from start to finish, and after the close broke up into groups to discuss what they had been hearing. After Lutherman was through another novice mounted the stand and answered questions. The meeting closed about eleven. Now let the other sections in other places get busy.

We will hold another meeting at 40th and Lancaster Sts. Saturday night, April 11. Our business meetings are held every second and fourth Thursdays, at Lewar's Hall, Room 6, corner 9th and Spring Garden streets. Sympathizers and Weekly People readers are cordially invited.

R. McClure.

AS TO UNITY

Los Angeles, Cal., March 23.—The undersigned members of Section Los Angeles County Socialist Labor Party endorse the action of the National Executive Committee inviting the Socialist Party to hold a Unity Conference.

Since the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has voted against a Unity Conference without submitting the resolution to a referendum vote of its party, it remains to be seen if the rank and file will submit to such arbitrary action.

In the meantime some explanation will not be amiss. Socialism presents itself to us in two aspects, practical and theoretical. Practically, it is the logical outcome of the historical class struggles centred around the ever-improving tool of production, culminating in the collective tool which to become a social blessing must be collectively owned. Theoretically, Socialism implies an industrial democracy, under which class divisions and territorial lines are obliterated. Since Socialism is the philosophy of collectivism, the aim of its organization and literary methods should be to exemplify its collective principle. Therefore, a collective or party-owned press, controlled by the initiative and referendum, is the essence of a Marxian Socialist movement.

High in the councils of the Socialist party stand Victor Berger and Charles Kerr. Both of these, with the approbation of quite a number of business Socialists of the Socialist party, have come out, not so much against unity with the Socialist Labor Party, as against the party ownership of a Socialist press; in other words, they place themselves in the category of communist anarchists, or hybrids of some opportunistic tendency, for collective ownership and control of the press and literature is the very essence of the Socialist philosophy, so far as we can adopt it in our movement under capitalism.

Berger in an article which appeared in the Miners' Magazine, February 20, after divesting himself of large chunks of calumny, vituperation and baseless assertions against the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party, denounces a party-owned press as a dangerous monopoly, which aids tyrants; in the shape of popes and cardinals. These are spectres which continually haunt the atheistic Berger, and he states that the S. P. is better off with its "57" varieties of Socialism.

Kerr, in the International Review, is more argumentative, but cannot resist the temptation to make false statements and insult the members of the I. W. W. and S. L. P. He himself give the very strongest reason why his criticism should not be considered of any technical value. He says: "My excuse for urging my opinion at this time is that at the time of the fight I was a NEW CONVERT and an OBSERVER, not a combatant on either side." In other words, Kerr did not know enough to know where he stood, and the rest of his article proves that either he has not learned much since, or his material interests as a publisher, like Berger's individual interests as an editor, stand in the way of a practical application of the collective principle. Like the capitalist class, which howls like demons at assassination of its own individualism and tyranny, so the business and professional Socialists of the S. P. use sophistry, calumny, and lie about the I. W. W. and the S. L. P., and denounce collective ownership of the press, to coerce, deceive and prejudice the proletarian elements of their party. But all this notwithstanding, the Socialist Labor Party will force the recognition of its position on party press.

The Socialist Labor Party made the Socialist party abandon colonization schemes, consumers' leagues, gold-stock jobbing, compromising with Democrats and Republicans, municipal ownership and other capitalist schemes; made it acknowledge the class struggle, teach class-consciousness, and the more intelligent of its members acknowledge industrial unionism, and all this in spite of the "business Socialists" and popular candidates.

Unity of the class-conscious proletarian forces will come in spite of all opposition.

A revolutionary movement is not only successful to the extent of drawing numbers to itself, but also to the extent that it forces other bodies either to accept its teachings, or disappear. The Populist, Single Tax and Union Labor movements would not heed class-consciousness, and diappeared. The S. P., in spite of its "business Socialists," have paid tribute to the S. L. P. by cribbing every constructive tendency it has from the S. L. P., and dropping its reactionary measures. And if it is to progress instead of disappear, it will in the near future endorse industrialism and adopt the collective ownership of its press.

As a basis of Unity we suggest: The abolition of State or local autonomy.

That all Socialist publications be made the property of the National movement, and where returns do not justify the paper be discontinued.

That a Party Literature plant be established to print a strong Weekly Official propaganda organ, a monthly official bulletin, to be sent to members only, and all other literature needed by the party.

That all unexpired subscriptions of discontinued papers be fulfilled by the National weekly organ.

That in all cities and towns where possible the National Literary Committee establish literary agents to report matters to the National organ, work up the subscription list and do all in their power to further the work of the movement; such agents to be paid in accordance with means of the National Committee for such work.

That no local paper be established unless the National Committee consents, and is satisfied that the transferring of the local subscribers will not hamper the national organ.

That the literary qualifications of local Editors will have to be satisfactory to the National Committee, and the National Committee have general supervision over all papers.

That the National Committee shall publish a sectional part, containing the important national and international news, to be sent to all local papers so they need not reprint such news. This will reduce the local expense to a minimum and increase the educational quality to a maximum. The local plant only need print an outside folder, or whatever would be justified by local conditions.

That all books and pamphlets, claiming scientific Socialist merit, be submitted to a National Literary Committee for approval before being advertised in any Socialist paper.

That we endorse Industrial Unionism, with its ultimate goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth, as the embryonic form of future society.

That every organizer and lecturer shall satisfy the National Committee as to his or her scientific knowledge of Socialism, executive ability and fitness to be a representative of the party.

We submit this to the consideration of every earnest Socialist, and those who would flare up and denounce this as an "impossiblist" program, let them think of the time when they were prejudiced against Socialism and considered it impossible, and how as experience developed their intelligence they gradually accepted what formerly appeared wrong.

The collective method is the only rational one for those who advocate a collective philosophy. The industrial revolution has taken place, the economic conditions are rotten ripe. To consummate the social revolution we must organize industrially and politically to cause an intellectual revolution in the minds of a sufficient number of the working class that will overthrow, peaceably, if possible, all opposition.

No human power can stop this ever-grinding mill,
Let shallow minds and tricksters do whate'er they will;
Base methods may at times cause truth some slight delay,
Only to gather greater force and rush swifter on its way.
Take a stronger hold, comrades. Yes! I hear you say.
Unite! and together we will work for Emancipation Day.

Frank E. Appel.
Jas. N. Hurley.
H. J. Schade.

BROTHERS ALL.

"Labor" and Capital on Japanese Immigration.

Everett, Wash., April 4.—From the appearance of things there will soon be prosperity in and around Seattle. Br'er Capital has sent a message to Congress saying that the sentiment in the Northwest is not against the immigration of the Japanese. Br'er Labor decided that the brotherly relations with the Chamber of Commerce had to be emphasized and therefore likewise sent a message to Congress stating that the sentiment in the Northwest is hostile to the Japanese. Both "brothers" are thus pulling together, each for each.

PHILADELPHIA HUNGRY.

Appeal to City Council for $50,000 Relief.

Philadelphia, April 6.—City Councils will be asked this week to appropriate $50,000 to relieve the distress among the hungry unemployed, according to action taken yesterday at a meeting of unemployed. A committee was appointed to go before the Councils' finance committee and impress that body with the fact that more than 200,000 persons are out of work, and that the sum mentioned above is needed to prevent women and children from starving.

Though Mayor Reyburn had announced that he had issued a call for a meeting of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee for Tuesday, to consider the problem of relieving distress, delegates at yesterday's meeting expressed the opinion that the relief committee would not appropriate sufficient money to help the majority of unemployed.

DECATUR POLITICS

Trades Unions of the American Federation of Labor up to Their Eyes in the Game.

Decatur, Ill., April 4.—The Local Option question is all the topic among trade unionists out here. The matter has been carried into the Trades and Labor Council, and the "Decatur Labor World," the trade union organ, is chuck full of politics these days on this subject. Clarence Darrow and M. M. Mangasarian have been brought forth to address a large mass meeting and oppose local option.

While it is well known that "politics" are "tabooed" from the meetings of Gompers' unions, the fact is that these organizations are sizzling with them. One would think that everything would always be grand and serene, only this horrid prohibition threatens to destroy the present peace and bliss of the workingman. Therefore these patriotic, union politicians are moving heaven and earth to swat the water-wagon clientele.

The local unions of brewery workmen are declaring that the local option question is not a political question. They claim that the Prohibitionists are intent on smashing the brewerymen's organization. Not alone this, but they passed resolutions declaring that this "no politics" question is designated to wreck churches, fraternal orders, social institutions, saloon-keepers, and Boss Brewers. Because of these facts this "organized labor" masquerade declares:

"We, the Brewery Workers of America, in view of this fact, wish to state to all members of organized labor unions that the brewing firms of the United States have always been generous and fair and are now to organized labor, ... , and with very few exceptions to other trade union mechanics.

"We, the brewing employes, judging from the past acts of the brewing firms, desire to say that the brewing manufacturers and their employes enjoy the best relations towards each other and by their acts can not be a party to the moneyed trusts and fanaticy, as many would have our brother trade unionists believe."

The "non-political" phase of the question has been presented as follows:

"It has been circulated by a few trades union men of our city that we cannot bring politics into our respective local unions. This is a question whether you, a wage earner, will allow us to work or join the army of idle workmen by your vote. This is not politics."

ALASKA MINERS

STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE OF $3.50

Mining Company Turns Mines into a Bull Pen, and Refuses to Allow Non-Union Men Leave Its Property—Quiet Prevails in District.

Douglas, Alaska, April 1.—The Douglas Island Miners' Union 189, W. F. M., has declared a general strike at the Treadwell Mines. All men working in and around the mines, mills, foundry, etc., have been requested to go out. Both union and non-union men and sympathizers have been appealed to to heed the call. Card posters have been sent out asking all workers to stay away from the Treadwell Mines until the trouble is over.

The miners have made the following demands:

1. Recognition of the Western Federation of Miners.
2. Eight hours to constitute a day's work in and around the mines.
3. Minimum wage underground to be $3.50.
4. Abolishing of club and hospital fees to the company; hospital to be controlled for and by the Western Federation of Miners.
5. Abolishing of the clearance system between the foremen of the different departments.

The mining company has converted its property into a bull pen. Some Italians who came to work in the mines have been kept confined there. They desired to go over to the union, but the superintendent would not allow them to leave the property.

Troops to the number of 48, with four gatling guns, have arrived, but everything is quiet. The weather is mild at present and if it continues so there is thought to be a chance of a speedy settlement of the strike.

"BORERS" BORED

But They Did Not Bore In; They Bored Out—The Usual Performance of Introducing Socialist Resolutions to Have Them Defeated Is Gone Through.

Duquoin, Ill., April 4.—Three weeks ago the local Sub-District Convention of the United Mine Workers took place here, and among the other business transacted the convention administered a "Nay, nay" dose to the delegates who were members of that Socialist party. Five or six of these men introduced the usual perennial "Socialist" resolution, and proceeded to "bore" from within. But they got bored instead. The convention raised the stereotyped cry of "No politics in the union." The different delegates charged the "borers from within" with being disloyal to the union, and that they were inconsistent, inasmuch as they would rather vote for a non-union candidate on a ticket of the Socialist party, than for a union candidate on a ticket of either the Democratic or Republican party.

The S. P. men retorted that the U. M. W. do practice politics and called in proof the lobbying or "legislative" committees and the demanding of the Shot Firers' Law. The resolutions were debated for over two hours and were then tabled by a large majority vote. Thus the "pow-wow" was settled for another year, and the borer didn't bore.

When recess was taken for dinner John M. Francis distributed to the delegates 200 of the leaflets, "Will the Miner Always Be a Slave?" These tracts were apparently given some consideration, because none could be seen thrown away. Some of the leading lights tried to induce the men to cast the leaflets away, but the men refused to do so.

In the afternoon Francis was barred from entering the convention hall, but the insurance agent of the Mine Operators, W. F. Morris, was allowed inside. Such are the men who are caring for Labor's destiny. They took occasion to lambast Francis and the Industrial Workers of the World. But the men of the ranks saw through the game and easily understood that their leaders stood in fear of the I. W. W. The men of the Socialist party are allowed to spout their heads off, but the union leaders know that there is nothing to fear from that quarter. But a man who is a Socialist Labor Party and an I. W. W. man is a person whom those misleaders scamper away from.

There is only one way to work for Socialism, and that is, oppose every leader, union or political, who tries to lead the workingman to his own undoing.

POOR BERGER!

His Vote Trap Falls Through in Milwaukee—Business Socialists Dumped.

Milwaukee, April 8. — Complete city returns from yesterday's municipal election in Milwaukee give David S. Rose, Democrat, for Mayor, 2,247 plurality over Emil Seidel, so-called Socialist. The total vote was: Rose, 23,114; Seidel, 20,867, and Pringle, Republican, 18,169. For Comptroller, August Dawin, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of 2,788 votes, and Vincenz Schoenenecker, Democrat, treasurer, with a plurality of 4,932.

Democrats will control the new council, having elected all of the twelve aldermen-at-large, and eight from the wards. The Socialist party elected nine, and the Republicans six aldermen.

TO CLOSE READING MILL.

Reading, Pa., April 8.—If the present conditions continue, it is claimed that the Reading Cotton Mill at Ninth and Cotton streets, will either go on reduced time next week, or will close down altogether until the business outlook is brighter.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

As To Politics
A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents
In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place :: New York

KEEP POSTED

⁂

There is every reason why the militant Socialist should keep up with the events of the times.
In the *first* place that he be posted himself. In the *second* place that he may post others.
The *Daily People* will keep you posted.
Try it for three months which costs but *One Dollar*.
Send in your subscription *To-day*.

⁂

DAILY PEOPLE
P. O. Box 1576
New York.

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year $3.50, six months $2.00, three months $1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People
P. O. Box 1576
New York

THE LABORER'S LOT

By HOWELL HIRAM REEVES.

A laborer is one who, owning none of the instruments of production, is forced in order to maintain himself to sell his labor power in the market. A number of decades ago there were few laborers. The large portion of workers owned the tools with which they worked and consequently the product of their labor was their own. Those who to-day are saying, and there are many, that the labor trouble will blow over as other dangers have done, and that the safey of the nation lies in the hands neither of the bourgeoisie nor of the proletariat, but in the hands of the great middle class, are evidently unaware of the tremendous growth of our industry and of the consequent miraculous growth of the working class. No such statement can be safely made when it is realized that in 1890 the working class outnumbered the other classes combined, the actual numbers being as follows (Socialist Almanac):

I. Plutocratic	177,478	.78%
II. Middle Class ..	6,548,862	28.80%
Merchantile ...	1,192,931	5.24%
Agricultural ..	5,355,931	23.56%
III. Professional Class	944,333	4.15%
IV. Working Class ..	15,064,988	66.26%

The above figures refer only to the person actually in occupation and do not include those dependent upon them.

This remarkable growth of the working class is a consequence of the rapid development of the Capitalist, or individualist, system of production. The latter is also responsible for ever growing poverty and pauperism which are now presenting such a serious problem for the people to solve. Before attempting to show that this is true, I shall briefly summarize the condition of this large class of our population.

No words have ever been coined that will portray the misery of the working class. It can hardly be expressed, it must be felt. Until one has felt the ache in his bones and the anguish in his soul that result from over-work and under-pay, he will never know the misery which is their daily lot. Many may think that in the slums, among the pauper class, the sum total of human misery is be found, but the misery of the pauper is slight as compared to that of the workingman on the verge of pauperism. The pauper is more degraded, more debased, has less, perhaps, of material things, but he also has less self-respect and is satisfied with his condition, while the life of the laborer is one continual struggle against overwhelming odds. With no hope of ever becoming an independent factor in production, he still fights for his self-respect and for the social esteem of his neighbors. Ground down beneath the iron heel of industrial competition, competition that knows no bounds either of law or decency, he is forced to the frontier of pauperism, where he makes one last valiant, heart-rending struggle. But the inevitable occurs. He becomes a pauper.

It is not only the breadwinner, however, that our cruel, relentless industrial system crushes. I cannot think of the factories and workshops where the workers are being degraded without thinking of the homes for which they are fighting, yet which out of necessity they must neglect. Who does not recall Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Children."

"They look upward with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see.
For they mind you of the angels in high places,
With eyes turned on Deity,—
'How long,' they say, 'how long, O cruel nation,
Will you stand, to move the world on a child's heart,
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold heaper,
And your purple shows your path;
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath!'"

One word, as Mr. Warner says, sums up the main causes of poverty—"incapacity"; but according to his views it is incapacity to work regularly, incapacity to restrain the passions—in a word—individual incapacity. Incapacity is responsible for most of the poverty that exists but it is the incapacity of our social organization to meet the situation, to adapt iself to the conditions, rather than the incapacity of the workingman.

The most important immediate cause of poverty among the proletariat is the lack of employment together with underpaid employment. There is no more important topic in the whole range of labor problems, and few so difficult, as this subject of employment. We have few statistics bearing on this subject, and what we have are inadequate. The extent and the amount of unemployment are not as well known as they should be. In 1885 a thorough investigation was made, the results of which were so startling that few attempts have been made since. Of the 816,470 breadwinners of the State of Massachusetts, 241,589, or 25.59 per cent., had been employed at their principal occupation 4.11 months in the annual period covered. The total wage earning population lost 1.22 months from their principal occupation, and only about 4 per cent of the unemployed found work in secondary occupations. The Commissioner of Labor sums up in a few words the net result of the investigaion. "About one-third of the total persons engaged in remunerative labor were unemployed at their principal occupations for one-third of the working time."

Were those who were reduced to poverty by this lack of employment reduced on account of individual incapacity?

Mr. Warner also says in his book called "American Charities": "For the faithful and efficient there is work in all ordinary times." The very nature of Capitalist production makes ridiculous such a statement as this, for the employers are dependent for their large profit upon an unemployed army. If the supply of labor did not so much exceed the demand for labor, the wages would not be so low. The capitalist, you may be sure, realizes this and makes it his business to see that the army of the unemployed is constantly being recruited. If he cannot exploit enough inventions with which to displace workers, he goes to foreign lands, and by fair means or foul, induces laborers to emigrate, and so our army is continually receiving fresh supplies from one source or the other and the poverty of the country increases apace.

I realize that there are professors of economics who have said that the introduction of machinery increases the army of the unemployed only temporarily; but these same professors, some of them prominent ones, too, substantiate their statements with such illustrations as this: A piano teacher finding herself without employment on account of the introduction of some new machine could become a typewriter girl because her fingers were adapted to the work. The professor, however, failed to show how the typewriter girl could become a piano teacher. As Daniel De Leon says: "The circumstance that machinery eliminates skill, and therefore a shoemaker can now more easily become a motorman and vice versa, is no proof that improved machinery in the shoetrade displaces labor only temporarily. What that circumstance brings about is that, the bulk of the workers being left unorganized by the craft unions, a strike of workers in almost any industry can be easily broken. In the absence of improved machinery it took long to acquire a trade; at such a time the place of strikers in any one trade could be taken only by men in that trade. To-day they can be taken in a short time by men of almost any trade. . . . Machinery increases the army of the unemployed permanently."

One of the blackest pages in English history is the period during which the old trade restrictions were being removed and machinery was being rapidly introduced. Such men as Adam Smith, Senior, and J. S. Mill had succeeded in establishing the doctrine of laissez faire, and so we have a good opportunity of observing the natural effect of the introduction of machinery. The degradation and slavery into which the workers were plunged is something of which England is not proud.

To briefly summarize the condition of the proletariat in regard to the matter of unemployment, I shall use Mr. Adam's classification of the unemployed. He divided them into four classes as follows ("Labor Problems," by Adams and Sumner):

"(1) Skilled and efficient workmen who are temporarily out of employment owing to bad weather, 'shut downs,' and other 'seasonal vicissitudes of work in a normal state of trade';

"(b) Another group of industrious and efficient workmen, deprived of employment by prolonged industrial depressions, revolutions of fashion, introduction of new machinery, etc., who, although trustworthy and efficient have no certain prospect of obtaining employment within a definite period;

"(c) A great mass of casual, unskilled laborers, morally and too often physically incapable of sustained work; and

"(d) The semi-criminal loafers, dependents, and delinquents, in short, the unemployable."

The question naturally suggested by this classification is what proportion of unemployment is due to the causes affecting the first two groups, i. e., industrial mal-adjustment over which the worker has no control; and what proportion is due to the causes affecting the last two groups, namely, personal inefficiency and delinquency. This question may be interesting in itself, but I shall not attempt to answer it. Recognizing that the two classes of causes exist, I shall later attempt to show that the laborer has as little control over the latter class as over the former.

But it is not unemployment omy that makes the laborer's lot miserable. More to be dreaded than unemployment is the low wages and long hours of toil which the laborer, in spite of his "free contract," is obliged to accept. Their continuance means the mental, moral, and physical degeneration of the majority of our population. How often have I questioned the justness of our Creator when at 4:45 a. m. I was called to begin at 5 a day's work that lasted until 6 that night, or was roused at six in the evening to begin at seven a night's work that lasted until nine o'clock the next morning. The tired laborer who curses his God is not to be condemned too hastily, for he is but expressing in his own way his contempt for the conditions that have made him what he is. No one who does not know from experience the weariness that results from long continued hours of labor, or the feeling of despair that creeps into the breast of the laborer as he hears the close of a long hard day, can appreciate to the full extent such books as Mrs. Van Vorst's "The Woman Who Toils," or Robert Hunter's "Poverty."

Mr. Adams in drawing his conclusion from Mr. Rowntree's investigation of poverty in New York says: "The conclusions reached concerning the immediate causes of primary poverty are significant. Of all the cases of primary poverty, 51.96 per cent. were due to low wages though the work was regular. . . Mr. Booth, it may be added, reached very similar conclusions in the 4,076 cases of poverty which he investigated from the standpoint of cause." But as Robert Hunter says, "It is all figures again—and we forget figures."

It would seem as though unemployment and low wages together would bring enough of misery to the laborer. But his sufferings do not end there.

It is the continual fear of unemployment that creates the nerve racking mis- It is this that cramps his movements when they should be full and free; it is ery that none but the laborer knows. this that grays his hair, that bends his back, that dulls his eyes before their time; it is this that makes him old before he is young; it is this that makes the weary drown their fears and doubts in vice and crime; and it is this for which the capitalists and all of us must answer before our God. I think that we are only too willing at times to forget those grand words of James Russell Lowell:

"He is true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest,
'Neath the all beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us;
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all their race."

The capitalist, as well as the laborer, is but the product of his environment and in the hands of us all lies the power to change that environment. The capitalist will ever fight the change, for it will mean an end to his exploitation of labor, and, consequently, to his profits.

When the capitalist buys the labor power of a proletarian, he buys it for the purpose of using it to his own advantage. If the laborer worked only long enough to create the value which he receives as wages, there would be no profit. But the laborer, when he sells his labor power, sells himself into slavery, for his labor power is inseparable from his person and he must accept the terms of his buyer or starve. So the capitalist exploits all of the labor power possible by working the laborer as much as he can over and above the time which is necessary to create the value of his wage. The only limit to this exploitation is the physical endurance of the worker and the resistance he is able to offer to his exploiter. The capitalist does nothing in the field of production except to secure the largest quantity of labor from the workman at the least possible wage and so to secure for himself the largest profit.

The introduction of machinery displaces labor. This is evident, for we have machines that will do the work of a thousand men. So the capitalist installs the machine and as a result so many workmen are out of work and thus is increased that great class whose small savings will not permit them to own any share in the tools of production. This movement continues; more and better machines are introduced into every trade, and more men are displaced. In a short time their savings are gone, and then—poverty.

Now, the machine will wear out or may become obsolete through the invention of another more modern. So the capitalist, to get the most good from his machine, runs it as much of the time as possible, and the introduction of machinery becomes a particular spur to the capitalist to extend the hours of labor and to install night labor as a permanent system. This anxiety on the part of the capitalist leads to overproduction, to regularly recurring industrial depressions. I quote the following from Mr. De Leon's debate in Brooklyn on February 23, 1908:

"To-day no capitalist will produce except with a profit in sight. To get a profit, he must have a high price; for a high price he must have a low supply. Hence he deliberately shuts down his factory and prevents production if there is no gain in sight for him. The coal barons every fall limit the output of coal, so that they may have high profits while people are freezing. Peaches are thrown into Raritan Bay, musk melons are cast away on the Jersey coast to lower the supply and raise the price. This is the inevitable result of capitalist production."

Once in every ten years, and of late the period has been shortened, there is a general shutting down, a general laying off of men, a general stimulus to poverty. These recurring depressions were born with capitalism and they will live while capitalism lives. They prove the inefficiency of our social organization, its inabiltiy to meet the situation.

The wage slave has suffered through the introduction of machinery not only with regard to the hours of labor, but with regard to his wages as well. As I have pointed out before, the supply of labor is increased over and above the demand and so the wages decrease to the limit—that sustenance, or as close to that as the resistance of the worker will allow, in many instances even going below. When we reach the point where the wages do not even supply the laborer with the barest necessities then we may begin to look for conditions which react upon his efficiency.

Slums existed before the days of capitalism, but the worker of to-day does not live in the slums. The miserable conditions which surround the laborer's home life are coincident with capitalism. It was with surprise that I read the following sentence in the book by Adams and Sumner above referred to: "The great majority of investigators who have dealt with poverty at first hand agree that in ordinary times low wages, irregularity of employment, and lack of employment are due in the first instance to the inficiency of the very people who suffer."

The position of the "great majority" explains nothing, for the cause of the inefficiency still remains unanswered. Even granting that low wages may be caused in a few individual cases by inefficiency, it does not follow that they were not originally the cause which produced the conditions from which the inefficiency developed. I shall not go into the absurdity of their position further than to say that any text book, orthodox or unorthodox, on political economy will maintain that the general level of the wages is determined by the law of supply and demand.

Colossal poverty is the foundation of colossal wealth. Low wages are the foundation of large profits. These are two truths demonstrated by history.

The proletarian as yet is not able to prevent low wages; consequently, he is not able to prevent those conditions that lead to his inefficiency. In other words, his inficiency is beyond his control.

It is useless to talk of human progress or to think of advance in civilization until the laborer's lot is ameliorated. The solution does not lie in the belief which is somewhat common and is expressed by Mr. Joseph A. Vance as follows: "The identity of the workingman's interest with his employer's has been rubbed in so faithfully of late that the most stupid laborer has doubtless heard of it. Laboring men in general recognize that only as their employers prosper can they prosper."

Mr. Vance's book was published in 1904, but if the workingman believed that then, he is happily over it by this time. He realizes that there is just so much wealth produced, and if he does not get it the employer must. The proletariat has been deluded long enough by the falseness of such an economic principle. Labor and capital, under the capitalist system of production, must ever be at war. The more noble-minded are trying to extinguish their class hatred and class suspicion and to lessen it in others. They cry "peace, peace"; but there is no peace. The struggle goes on and increases in intensity as the days go by. But the proletariat has a goal towards which it is working.

In the words of Kautsky, "the capitalist wage system means under all circumstances the thorough exploitation of the working class. It is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolshing the system itself." Beyond the abolition of that system the wage slave sees his ideal.

I have tried to portray the condition of the proletarian class from the material or economic standpoint, and to show that this condition is a result of the present system of production. From this standpoint capitalism stands condemned. It has had its place in the evolution of humanity and in the natural course of events it must be left behind. It has given society a remarkable impetus. Progress has never been so rapid as under the tyranny of the capitalists, but the progress has been the progress of the individual, as distinguished from the progress of society, and individualism has proved itself inadequate as an ideal. It has been seen that labor and capital cannot, from the nature of things, be at peace under the individualist system of production and in the industrial millenium "labor and capital are at peace, for all are laborers for a common end, and capital is but the means of making the common labor effective. Natural resources are husbanded, and labor is employed and directed with but one end in view, the attainment of the maximum quantity and quality of human life. The social ideal is an industrial condition in which life is the end of labor and labor is the means of life. Every man is at work in the best way at what he can do best, for the good of all and not private profit." (Ira Woods Howerth, International Journal of Ethics, Vol. VI., No. 2.)

The capitalist not being satisfied with reducing the proletarian to a wage slave, has robbed him of his religion. The relation of the worker to the church is not usually discussed in books and articles dealing with the labor question. There are those who deny that the wage worker is alienated from the church. To one who keeps in close touch with the laborer's world, through perusal of the labor press and conversation with representative workingmen, it seems undeniable. It may surprise a great many good people to hear that at the present time in our own country only half of the population is connected even loosely with any religious denomination, but such is the fact which statistics show. The causes of this alienation are interesting, but I must touch upon them only in so far as they affect the laborer's lot.

The intelligent wage worker is a person capable of apprecation and is often more penetrating than we give him credit for being. Again the words of Lowell come to mind:

"All that hath been majestical
In life or death since time began,
Is native in the simple heart of all
The angel heart of man.
And thus among the untaught poor
Great deeds and feelings find a home,
That cast in shallow all the golden lore
Of ancient Greece and Rome."

The leaders of the church and the representative men and women in the church profess to love the worker. But they do not love him and the worker is quick to perceive this an feels it keenly

There is a long distance, socially, between the church leaders and the toiling masses and this results in a lack of understanding. I remember once hearing a preacher, in presenting the issues of a local campaign to his congregation, mention as one of the chief issues the question of union labor. He said he mentioned that because he understood it was one of the issues, although he could say nothing as to the merits or demerits of organized labor. Most clergymen, even when they wish to be friendly, are found in the same position. They are ignorant of conditions, which, if they really loved the toiler, they would understand.

The church is distrusted by the laborer for its failure to rebuke wickedness in high places and its negative attitude with respect to every proposed reform discourages, disgusts, and even angers the worker. This negatife attitude of the church has forced the workingman to look elsewhere for an ideal. Socialism has become to him his religion. The old religion has been taken from him but he has gained a new one.

The ethical ideas of Socialism have certainly attracted to it many generous, warm-hearted adherents. It is these ideals that fill the rank and file of the proletarian army with fiery zeal and religious devotion. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in many a life and made broad-minded and self-forgetful many men and women. The Bible does not produce a more marked effect upon its adherents than Socialism upon those who are guided by its principles.

The ideal which the laborer holds continually before him and for which he may well strive is a society that puts aside the absurd idea that God brings some man into the world to lord it over others; a society in which there will be no idle because all will have opportunity for work, and all will have learned that the joy of living is in doing. The true patriot will not be he who loves his country, but he who loves his kind. There will be no poor, except poor in spirit; no rich, except those who are rich in goodness, wisdom, and love.

Champaign, Ill.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

JULY, 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life,,his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people, as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen

The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THREAD MILLS CUT TIME.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 11.—The four thread mills of J. & P. Coats, Limited, in Pawtucket and Central Falls, reduced their running time to-day to five days a week. The plant employs 2,500 operatives.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

AGITATE! AGITATE!

Send 25 cents for package of the New Leaflets, five different kinds in the assortment. Now is the time to push the propaganda. These leaflets will be read. Try a 25 cent package.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, *pro tem.*
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

You cannot enforce the law on the law's master.
—BENVENUTO CELLINI.

A JACK IN THE BOX.

The latest Jack to jump out of the hocus-pocus box of Reform is Mr. John N. Clark, of Bellevue, O. Like a true scientist Mr. Clarke reduces the present social problem to its elemental. He seems to differ from Haywood. According to him, railroading is "the steppingstone to civilization" — not mining. Starting from that principle, Mr. Clark dissolves the whole problem into a railroad solution, so to speak, shakes it up, boils it, and obtains the following three answers:—

First—The owners, managers and employes of the railroads of the country should form a league;

Second—The league must not go into independent politics, it must act with utmost independence, choosing for support only such candidates in the field who stand upon the principle: "With railroads we stand, without them we fall"; and

Third—The league must hold to the principle that "capital and labor are by nature united in hard and fast bonds," so that the league shall never dissolve.

The last two "answers" suggest a question each.

First question: How can a body act with "utmost political independence" if it does not put up candidates of its own choice, and is bound to make its choice out of candidates imposed upon it? Does a man who is forced to choose between poison and the bow-string—does such a man "act with utmost independence"?

Second question: What is to become of the railway employes whom the managers and owners sack as superfluous by reason of some new invention which renders the employe superfluous, or by reason of some merger in the lines that renders another set of employes equally superfluous? Are the "hard and fast bonds" which unite capital and labor "by nature" so "hard and fast" that the managers and owners will keep the afore-named superfluous-rendered employe members of the league on a pension list? Or are the said bonds so "hard and fast by nature" that the managers and owners will divide the stocks and bonds with the said employe members of the league when they are rendered superfluous?

Toy stores have a great variety of Jacks-in-the-box—wild looking Jacks in motley and bells, and streaming hair, and queer noses; charmingly startling as many of these Jacks are, none is a circumstance to Jack-in-the-box John N. Clark, of Bellevue, O. He ought to be patented. He would drive all other Jacks-in-the-box out of the toy market.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE ISSUE.

Property having reduced the masses of China to the level of beasts of burden, something had to be done in order to glorify the beast with humbug. Once every year, as an evidence of the "nobility of labor", the Emperor, surrounded by his mandarins, put his dainty hands to a plow, and opened a furrow. In America we now see a President's daughter take her stand in the cabin of a locomotive engine, "handle the throttle" and "let her rip" for several miles.

There is much comfort to be gathered from the Chinese and from the American comedy. Of course, evil is meant; and no little evil is accomplished. The humbuggable are humbugged, and the clarification, which must precede emancipation, is delayed. That's true. Nevertheless, not a crumb, but a huge chunk of comfort is to be gathered from the comedy. Whatever "Property" may do, it can not wholly de-humanize a people. The comedy is a proof that "Property" is aware of the fact, and, being aware of it, finds it necessary to supplement brutality with cajolery. In China the cajolery is done by the comedy of an Emperor "plowing"; in America it is being tried by the companion comedy of a President's daughter "running an engine". If the power of "Property" alone is not strong enough to keep a people down, and the yoke must be padded with humbug-comedies, the hope is not a delusion that the shackles of slavery will be broken—eventually, if not sooner.

In the meantime it is food for thought to see movements set on foot to "keep out the Oriental", lest he "reduce us to the Asiatic level", and at the same time Oriental methods of humbug being introduced duty-free. Not the biggest shipload of "Coolies", dumped into the American Labor-Market, could so effectively tend, or is meant so effectively to tend to "Coolieize" American Labor as the performance of Miss Ethel Roosevelt "running an engine" and the farce soberly reported, together with the engineer's plaudits: "She's a chip of the old block; we'll make her honorary member of the lodge!"

Lord Salisbury dancing with his cook, as an evidence of "democracy"; the Kaiser draining stein after stein at the students' club of the University of Bonn, as an evidence of "equality"; the Chinese Emperor "plowing" as a proof of "labor's nobility"; the President's daughter speeding a locomotive engine a few miles, as a proof that "we are all workmen";—none of these farces, any more than the farce of Napoleon III. promenading arm in arm with the Emperor of Austria over the battlefield of Marengo, can effectively conceal the irrepressibleness of an irrepressible issue. On the contrary. To him who has eyes to see, the farcical efforts accentuate the fact that the issue IS irrepressible.

A GIRL TOLSTOY.

For the sake of completeness, Miss Gertrude Weeks, a college young lady who wanted some personal experience of factory work to write her thesis, should have given the name of the superintendent of the Troy factory to whom she applied for and from whom she obtained work. Miss Weeks relates that the superintendent in question told her he "liked her looks"; that he quickly gave her a forewomanship, but that the daily visits to her department by the superintendent, "who liked her looks," led her to abandon the position.

Miss Weeks is both evidence and evidence-giver.

Valuable, though nothing new, is the evidence that the young lady gives on the subject of "looks." "Looks," with the workingwoman, is part of her "economic value." He who carefully reads the capitalist press will find daily evidence of the "sanctity of the home," as the thing is understood by the capitalist "Pillars of the Family." Engels long ago pointed out that the old feudal right of "the first night" — a practice that Mark Twain exposes, exhibits and pillories in his "Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur"—is a right, not abolished, but exercised by the modern capitalist. In feudal days, the "looks" of the female vassal was just so much "thrown in for good measure" for the feudal master. The historic scene in Sue's "Pilgrim's Shell" between a female vassal and her feudal bishop portrays the point to perfection. In the feudalism of capitalism, however, "looks" are not "thrown in for good measure"; they are a positive "economic value"; what is "thrown in for good measure" is the work of the female operative with "looks" that are liked.

Then also, Miss Weeks is evidence in herself. The young lady's case is like Tolstoy's. Not all the privations Tolstoy may suffer can make him realize the status of the toiler. His privations are self-inflicted. He can end them when he wills. To him they are a mental luxury. A "sufferer" so circumstanced can have no appropriate idea of the status of the class whose sufferings are not to be run away from, or ended at will. So with Miss Weeks' "experience." Tolstoy's "revolutionary" works savor, unknown to himself, of his capacity to end his woes; hence they are mere lamentations, generally insipid, the fit stuff for "pink tea" Socialists. Miss Weeks' thesis can not choose but partake of Tolstoy's artificiality. Let the young lady whine as she may about the hardships—physical, mental and moral—of the factory; the circumstance that, with her, not privation, but absolute comfort was the alternative to the spurning of the "visits of the superintendent who liked her 'looks,'" utterly disqualifies her from forming a proper estimate of the nature of the hell that a girl is driven to step into when she asks for work at the factory.

"MORGAN THE SAVIOR."

The praises sung by the Democratic and Republican press to "Morgan the Savior," "Morgan the Patriot," etc., when he "came to the relief of the market with the abnegation of the public-spirited man" are surely fresh in everybody's mind. Such praises from press and pulpit were the burthen of the song sung in press articles and pulpit sermons the week after the principal crush came last October. True enough, a series of luminous articles published by "Claudius" in The People disproved the truth of the praises at all points, and proved Morgan, so far from being a "patriot," etc., to be a shark, an unconscionable one, at that. These proofs came, however, from "pestiferous Socialist" sources. Now let us turn to a source as far from "pestiferous" as the United States Congress. Senator La Follette, a Republican, has the floor. He describes the day of the crash, the pandemonium that reigned in the New York Stock Exchange on October 24, the suspension of banks, the long lines of distracted depositors unable to reach the paying tellers, and then he proceeds to say:

"How perfect the stage setting! How real it all seemed! But back of the scenes Morgan and Stillman were in conference. They had made their representations at Washington. They knew when the next instalment of aid would reach New York. They knew just how much it would be. They awaited its arrival and deposit. Thereupon they pooled an equal amount and held it. Then they waited. Interest rates soared. Wall Street was driven to a frenzy. Two o'clock came, and interest rates ran to 150 per cent. The smashing of the market became terrific. . . . Then, at precisely 2:15, the curtain went up with Morgan and Standard Oil in the centre of the stage with money — real money — twenty five millions of money, giving it away at 10 per cent. . . .

"And so ended the panic. How beautifully it all worked out! They had the whole country terrorized. They had the money of the deposits of the banks of every State in the Union to the amount of five hundred millions, nearly all of which was in the vaults of the big bank groups. It supplied big operators with money to squeeze out investors and speculators at the very bottom of the decline, taking in the stock at an enormous profit. In this connection the operations of Morgan and Standard Oil furnish additional evidence of the character of this panic. We have record proof of their utter contempt for commercial interests, not only for the country generally, but for legitimate trade in New York City as well. . . They ministered to the needs of Wall Street, quite deaf to the appeals of commerce. Their course was that of men who were playing with the credit of the country for a purpose."

According to all the canons of evidence, this is the very best evidence possible.

Here we have the capitalist "Savior" in all his nakedness, all the more naked for the transparent gauze of the Government wrappage that he is presented in.

A LESSON FROM THE MAIL.

The main for the editorial department of the Daily People is large—articles, letters giving information, newspaper clippings, etc., etc., pour in every day. All of which is very gratifying, as it shows widespread interest in the movement of which the Daily People is the mouthpiece, and the various contributions add interest to the paper.

On the other hand, the mail which comes to the business department is correspondingly light. Subscriptions are not coming in in sufficient quantity, and orders for literature are light, very light.

The editorial mail is necessary, very necessary, and just as necessary is a good business mail. Our friends should make the one complement the other—the more interesting the paper, the wider should be its circulation. In fact, the better the paper, the more those circulating it should feel stimulated to put forth their best efforts in its behalf.

Hard times are hard times, and their consequences must be reckoned with. Nevertheless, the fact remains that hard times incline the working class ear to Socialist utterance much more than at other times. If a man can at all afford it, you can get him to subscribe now much more readily than you could a year ago. Push the propaganda.

ANOTHER "WILD CAT" STRIKE.

The "Nome Industrial Worker" of February 7 contains a report showing that the much advertised recent "rich strike" on the beach north of Nome, Alaska, was a fake cry. The paper states that: "One of the laymen informs us that the paystreak is 25 feet wide and three and one half feet deep, and runs one cent to the pan. The same layman says that he is ready to throw up the lay.

"The above . . . . are the facts about this 'woooonderful' new discovery played up in some of the local papers. It is the fake reports about the richness of paystreaks."

THE CAPITALIST STATE

What's just going on in Congress would be worse than time wasted if it is not watched, contemplated, pondered over and duly taken to heart. In the House of Representatives 390 Representatives from Congress Districts and Delegates from Territories are assembled. These, presumably, are the elite of capitalist intelligence, and in the main, they are so. Nor are they delegates from foreign, though sister, capitalist nations. They are the collective representation of one nation, one flag, and—one common purpose? No. Stop short of the purpose, as their antics must force one to stop.

For several weeks the main activity of these Representatives and Delegates has consisted in more or less clever parliamentary manoeuvres, conducted, between the main body of the Republicans, on the one side, and the whole body of the Democrats, on the other, so to outgeneral as to put the gag upon each other. Keeping in mind that the wages of the politicians come out of the taxes, and keeping, furthermore, in mind that the Working Class does not pay the taxes, taxes being paid out of that portion of the wealth that Labor produces but never gets, it being plundered from Labor at the very start by the Capitalist Class — keeping all this in mind, the conclusion is justified that the warring politicians in Congress are not "wasting the people's money," but are earning their wages by acting in obedience to the orders from the respective wings of capitalism that they represent, and in whose pay they are. This circumstance causes the conduct of the Congressmen to be a valuable flashlight into the secret heart of capitalist society, or the Capitalist State.

"Patriotism," "Sacredness of the Flag," "National Glory" — these are common terms on capitalist lips. On capitalist lips each of those terms is a lie. "Patriotism," "The Flag," "National Glory" are terms that imply unity of interests. Where there is no unity of interests there can be neither patriotism, flag nor national glory. Only where true patriotism is absent, only where "The Flag" is a mock-auctioneer's lure, only where "National Glory" is a mask —only there is unity of interests absent. Where unity of interests is absent, there, and only there, do the present parliamentary manoeuvres in Congress crop up. Their existence tells the tale. Capitalist society is a parody on both society and country.

The Capitalist State typifies war. The germ of the evil is not at first perceptible. In the measure that capitalism develops the incipient evil grows apace, until it becomes dominant. The Capitalist State is the product of class rule. The Capitalist State is the necessary weapon to subjugate an under class. Where there is an under class, there is, inevitably, rivalry among members of the exploiting class for the hide of the exploited. Sharks rend one another over their common capture. The Capitalist State is the Political State. It is fatedly a "bear garden."

Impurities in the blood may long continue to riot undisturbed. The cause of the indisposition is not known. Fortunately for society, it is with society as with the body physical. The law of impurities drives them "to a head." They then become manifest. Soon as manifest they can be intelligently dealt with. The impurities of capitalism are coming to a head—not the least ulcerous of these is the Political State, rotten-ripe for the lancing, rotten-ripe for the removal announced at the ballot box in the Socialist Labor Party demand for "the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class," rotten-ripe for substitution by the Industrial State of the Working Class organized in integrally industrial constituencies.

PROVIDE FOR UNEMPLOYED.

City of Camden Appropriates $37,000 to Aid Men in Dire Need.

Camden, N. J., April 9.—To provide work for Camden unemployed, the City Council at a special meeting last night passed an ordinance for an emergency appropriation of $37,000, of which $15,000 will be used for grading and surfacing unimproved streets, $15,000 for relaying water mains and $7,000 for grading and improving Forest Hill Park.

After considerable discussion as to how men should be selected to do this work, a resolution was adopted providing that men, to be employed, must have the recommendation of one of the Councilmen from their ward; that they must have been bona fide residents of the city for at least three months; that preference should be given to men having families to support, next to married men, and then to single men.

A resolution also was adopted to provide for a $100,000 bond issue for relaying water mains, but this money will not be available until after July 1.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LABOR POLITICS

By a Workingman.

Labor Politics mean just what the words imply, politics in the interest of Labor. To get the correct idea of what Labor politics are, one most dismiss a number of false notions from his mind. By doing this, a correct comprehension of the matter in question may be obtained. As an aid in this direction, puncturing the following misconceptions will prove of value.

Labor politics do not mean that Labor should support any so-called "friend of Labor." A candidate for office cannot be a friend of the workingman and a friend of his employer at the same time, because what increases the fat dividends of the boss does not increase the pay of the fellow under the boss. It is only by making a man or woman work harder and produce more, and always trying to pay lower wages, that a boss increases his "share" in the returns from production. The want "ads" in all the "public newspapers" at the present time lend a singular proof of this fact. Many a "help wanted" notice reads: "Strong man, must be prepared to do heavy work, sober, steady, industrious, etc. Wages $9 per week; married man preferred." Anyone knows what this means. A married man must swallow more restriction of "freedom" than a single fellow. The boss isn't particularly friendly or charitable towards his workingmen.

Again, Labor politics do not mean that Labor shall interest itself about regulating Trusts, Railways, or Banks. The employer who is not a trust magnate will squeeze his workingmen just as much as any trust will. So far as Labor's condition on the industrial field is concerned; so far as its condition in the factory, railroad, mine, or business house is concerned; so far as its wage is affected, Labor gets just as unfair a deal under a small employer as under a large employer, a trust. None of the entire employing class is in business for Labor's benefit.

It is the same with regard to railway rebating. Labor will not benefit by the anti-rebate bills, no matter where these bills are introduced. The small independent shippers of coal, or of agricultural products, or of crude oil, pay just as small a wage as the large shipper. They, none of them, are in poltics for the good of the workingman. None of them spends a cent for campaign contributions because he desires to improve the conditions of his workingmen. Each and every one of them "ponies up" campaign funds and employs lobbying committees because he wants something for himself. Isn't it ridiculous to suppose that employers of labor whose interest is to employ the cheapest workingmen they can find, are so vitally interested in politics for Labor's benefit? If there were any truth in this pretense the boss would certainly show it by treating the workingpeople in his employ better. He would have to act differently than he is now acting to be consistent. He would begin his benevolence right at home. But he doesn't do this, and there is a reason.

Labor politics do not mean going into "independent" politics and setting up a ticket with "union" men who stand for the right of the employer to continue to exploit workingmen. There have been "Union Labor" parties galore, the most notable recent case being that party in San Francisco. But these movements must prove barren of results because they stand for the perpetuation of the rights of capital, for the system of capital, for capitalism. And this is a very important point to grasp. Grasping it will enable a man to straighten himself up and pass up any reform games or "Friend of Labor" hoaxes. There isn't a workingman, no matter how "good" the public legislators are, no matter who the Governor of the State may be, or who is President, but who is made to feel the employer's tyranny in the shop. Every worker knows that the boss commands him in the factory. There is no "freedom" or rights of man recognized there. And this tyranny and dictatorship exists because the boss controls the jobs. Controlling the jobs, he controls the lives of the men needing the jobs and "God knows" what a pressing need this is to Labor. Now, those "independent" labor candidates never propose to do away with these conditions. To do away with them means that the boss's power must be taken away from him. This can only be done by the workers themselves employing themselves; that is, the workers of the country must organize and declare for Socialism.

This brings us to the kind of politics that are genuine Labor politics, the kind which are not to be entered into by fits and starts, and then thrown aside in dismay and disgust. Labor politics are to be engaged in by the entire workingpeople, men and women, for the workingpeople and for no one else. The wage earners must pursue political policies for themselves in exactly the same manner as the financial, commercial and farming interests practise politics for their particular benefit, and for no one else. This means that Labor must organize itself as a class.

But that class organization must have the correct aim, or it will never hit the bull's eye. It is not merely the right to work that a workingman needs. He has had that "right" these last several years, but he hasn't been able to lay by for the rainy day now before him. The "right" to work, as granted to him under the system of industrial lords, capitalists, is merely to grub an existence. Such is not the right inherent in a sovereign citizen. The only aim to take is, for full fledged economic independence, industrial sovereignity, as well as political sovereignity. And this is what the Socialist Labor Party offers. The platform of the Party contains the following:

"We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production."

Speaking of the right of every citizen to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, the platform says:

"We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty, and THEIR happiness."

The politics, therefore, which are worthy of the name and attention of the wage earners are those of the Socialist Labor Party. This organization has pursued its course for the last eighteen years and its colors have never been lowered, nor its banner sullied. It has come to stay and it will stay because it has tackled the problem in the manner in which it must be grappled with. It is for the workingmen of the land to join this organization, study its literature, read its press and then enlist their fellow-workers in the task confronting them. These are the Labor politics of the working class.

New York, N. Y.

BAREFOOT AND IN RAGS.

Unemployed Conference in Philadelphia Attending to Some Suffering Cases.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10.—Fully 150 persons in distress were aided yesterday at Station No. 2 of the Unemployed Conference of Organized Labor, which is located at No. 142 North Eleventh street. This station is in charge of John Dermody and Louis Gardner, of Local No. 8, Brotherhood of Carpenters. They aided about 35 families in all, many of whom were on the verge of starvation. One woman and five children came to the place barefooted. Their clothing was in rags, and all were hungry. The entire family was supplied with shoes and stockings and given food that will last them at least a wek.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR NOT MURDERED.

Coroner's Verdict Declares the Man Was a Suicide.

(Special to The People.)

Pittsburg, Pa., April 10.—The charge of murder which the business interests had attributed to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was proved fake yesterday by the verdict of Coroner Armstrong. The case was that of Joseph Crawford, a telegrapher, who died recently. Crawford had taken employment with the telegraph companies in the late strike. His fellow-workers would have nothing more to do with him. He therefore, left the city for awhile. Shortly after he returned he was found dead.

Crawford's brothers claimed that he had been attacked and beaten, which led to his death. They requested the Coroner that an investigation be made. The Coroner thereupon made a personal investigation and declared yesterday that Crawford died a suicide.

FOUR DAY SCHEDULE.

Willimantic, Conn., April 8.—The Holland Silk Mills have commenced on a four days a week schedule, which will be the rule for the present.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have discovered a flaw in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM.—I am all ears; let m hear it.

B. J.—Does not Socialist philosophy teach that the machine does away with skill?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Where no machine is used and the worker himself manages his tools he must be equipped with skill, experience, a practical hand and eye, and often with physical strength. Is it not so?

U. S.—Exactly.

B. J.—The moment a machine is introduced into his trade it does away to some extent with all these qualities—skill, experience, practical hand, eye, etc.?

U. S.—Most assuredly.

B. J.—And the more the machine is perfected the more it does away with all these qualities?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—And as this process goes on w may look to the time when all thos qualities may be essentially unnecessary the pressing of a button being able t produce all that is wanted?

U. S.—You got it straight.

B. J.—This being thus, I find this flaw in Socialist teachings——

U. S. puts both hands to his ears.

B. J.—Socialism claims that labor produces all wealth; that the increase wealth produced by machinery is no given to labor, and that labor should have it all. Now, then, in view of the fact that labor does less and less work exerts less and less skill, needs less an less vigor, experience, and so forth, claim that Socialism is wrong to wan that all the benefits of increased wealt brought on by machinery should fall t labor. What have you to say agains that?

U. S. (taking down his hands)—Now stand firm because I am going to throw you—that is, your argument—heels over head.

B. J. spreads out his legs and braces himself up.

B. J.—What produces the machine?

B. J.—Why—er—hem.

U. S.—Labor, intellectual labor. With here and there an exception, all the inventors, from Watts and Eli Whitney down to John Brislin, have died poor. Their invention was stolen by the capitalist class. You know that?

B. J.—Yes, that's true.

U. S.—Again. Granted that skill, etc., is more and more absorbed into the machine and rendered unnecessary in the workingman; still, whatever skill, experience or labor is yet left necesary is exercised by whom—the worker or the capitalist?

B. J.—The worker.

U. S.—The worker may exercise less skill, but the capitalist exercises none whatever; the same as before he is and remains an idler.

B. J.—Hem, yes.

U. S.—Who is entitled to the wealth that comes out of the machine — the idler, i. e., the capitalist, or he who does whatever work is needed to produce?

B. J.—The worker—hem—of course.

U. S. — You begin to look smashed. Now, to the last point. Suppose machinery has been so perfected that all the wealth one can want can be produced by the touching of buttons and that the idle, lazy, Seely-dinner-giving capitalists would be willing to do that much work, would it follow that the class which produced the machine but does not own it—it having been stolen from it by capitalists—should starve because its work has become wholly superfluous, and that the class that did not produce the machine should enjoy it because it holds that stolen property?

B. J.—That were wrong, indeed.

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the class that does the work should enjoy the fruits.

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—So, then, if you want to be consistent and deny to the worker the increase of wealth because of the diminished skill he needs, you must also deny that increase and all wealth to the capitalists, who exercise no skill or productive work whatever.

B. J.—I yield! I am overthrown.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

EASY TO GET RENEWALS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will observe that I am turning in renewals as fast as I can get around to them. I have had but one refusal on renewals. Several of the readers only read S. P. papers before, and many have told me they like The People much better than any other paper. My plan has been first to get people interested by giving them four or five pamphlets to read, then they themselves suggest taking the paper.

W. J. Gerry.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 31.

THOROUGHLY ON THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I hereby send you money order for the Weekly People for six months.

I take great interest in reading The People, and I consider it the only American publication that stands thoroughly on the basis of the class struggle.

Bruno Schmuetz.

Winnemucca, Nev., March 29.

OVERTAKEN BY FATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the present industrial panic started, the Holyoke Young Men's Christian Association started an employment bureau, to find employment for the worthy poor. In a financial report just published by that institution, the fact is mentioned that it has run behind financially, because over 100 of its members were out of work and unable to pay dues. What an irony of fate!

M. R.

Holyoke, Mass., April 9.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Milwaukee must move out of its present headquarters by request of the Schlitz Brewery. The large sign on the street window, "Labor is entitled to all it produces," evidently aroused the ire of the brewery owners. Section Milwaukee's new headquarters will be at the northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. The new quarters are known as Hoffman's Hall.

A. Schnabel,
Organizer Section Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, April 7.

AN EASTER QUESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here I am, a wage slave in the far West, the land of milk and honey, and yet there is no work. It is the same news everywhere—"No work just now, but better times are coming." The whole country is strewn with idle, hopeless men, and the papers are loaded with accounts of suicides.

I wonder whether, on Easter Sunday, there will be found a priest or a parson or a bishop who will dare to stand on altar or pulpit and tell his flock why this all is. I wonder whether they will even tell the truth as to why the simple Carpenter of Nazareth was hounded to death by the wealthy and business men of his day. I don't believe they will. The churches to-day are in the hands of the wealthy, the same as they were in Christ's day, and now, as then, can only be expected to crucify true Christianity.

Enclosed find money order for $5, second payment on my promise of $1 a month for the year, for the Daily and Weekly People. It is the only unflinching and unyielding Socialist paper in the country, and I should not be surprised if the powers that be would soon attempt to shut it and our literature from the mails; they will stop at nothing to prevent the education of the working class.

F. McDermitt.

San Francisco, Cal., March 28.

"STRANGELY LIKE COMMON PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A story has been reported here last week by General D. K. Watson of an incident in the life of U. S. Grant when he was in England. The story reads as follows:

"At the campfire of Wells post, General D. K. Watson told a story of the meeting of the Queen of England and General Grant, which is strangely like what common people do. When Grant and his wife were in London, they were invited to dine with the queen at Windsor Castle. They had a pleasant time, but along toward evening the general was invited to remain at the castle overnight, but Mrs. Grant was not. She did not like this very much but General Grant concluded he could not refuse the queen, so his wife returned to London without him. Then he and the queen had a long talk during the evening about raising children."

Isn't it remarkable that such being the topic, Mrs. Grant should be sent home? She, as a mother, most assuredly understood as much about children as her husband or the queen. And if her husband had been the right kind of a man he would have refused to stay without his wife also staying.

No! That was not "like common people do." Common people know better and do different.

E. Baer.

Columbus, O., March 31.

MOVING FOR UNITY IN RHODE ISLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a mass meeting of the Socialists of R. I., (members of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party and the Socialist Unity Society) held at 98 Weybossett street, Providence, R. I., on April 5, 1908, the following resolution was passed. Moved by Leach of the S. L. P., seconded by Grinnell of the S. P.

Resolved, That this conference demand of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and the Socialist Labor Party, that a referendum vote be taken on the question, Shall a National Unity Conference be held?

J. P. Reid, Sec'y of Mass Convention;
Henry O'Neil, Sec'y Section Providence, S. L. P.; Herman Keiser, Organizer Section Providence, S. L. P.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose part of a local daily paper, which refers to the unemployed problem as giving the community an "unpleasant jar."

This impatient and coldly unsympathetic comment on the bread lines because they create "undesirable publicity" is particularly interesting and thoroughly consistent with the capitalistic-plutocratic ideas so well defended by the newspapers of the country. According to the above it is a pity that so many hungry and destitute beings should be allowed to parade their sufferings before the public. Perhaps by so doing they reflect upon the administration and become an object lesson and an inevitable argument against the ability of the present system of production to provide for the wants of humanity.

So bread lines and appeals for aid should be suppressed because they give the communities an unpleasant jar! On the same principle, when it is heralded (simultaneously with soup kitchens), that dinners are being given in New York costing from $10 to $300 a plate, it must give the communities a very pleasant jar.

Socialists have often been reproachfully referred to as "calamity howlers," but it is a great satisfaction to know that neither Socialist teachings nor activity can be held responsible for the present crisis or calamity.

H. M. H.

Lowell, Mass., April 4.

WHERE IS HARRIMAN GOING TO STOP?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The capitalists of this country own approximately 217,000 miles of railroad construction, practicaly two-fifths of the world's total. Compared to European countries, American railroad mileage exceeds Great Britain and Ireland's ten times, Austria-Hungary's nine times, France's eight times, and both Germany's and Russia's six times. The gross capitalization of America's immense system is $18,227,000,000, of which $9,343,000,000 is funded debt and $8,884,235,000 stock. More than $12,500,000,000 is in the hands of the public, which, of course, includes banks, trust companies, insurance concerns and the like, and represents a public investment of $58,040 in every mile of railroad in this country. The railroads themselves own railroad securities to the amount of $4,743,000,000 and have a funded debt of $1,440,000,000.

These figures, compiled by the statisticians of the Interstate Commerce Commission, exceed the capitalization which figured as a basis two years ago for the discussion on the Hepburn Rate bill.

With the Erie road just coming into Harriman's control, thus giving him his much vaunted through line from Ocean to Ocean, he is more of a railroad king than ever because of the Erie connection which assures control of the greater part of the Nation's railway systems.

Wall Street was asking all week. Where is Harriman going to stop?

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., April 8.

THE STATE IN EVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Political unity depends upon unity of thought. There are those who are able to repeat whole chapters of Marx, but who are not able to think with Marx. Education is not the cultivation of memory but of the capacity to think.

A Socialist is one who is able to distinguish between the forms of things and the things. Forms of things are transitory, but the things are ever-existent. The State is clothed in political garments. When the State resumes its proper raiment it will appear in its social form. The union flutters its craft rags. It is not the union that is transitory, but its rags. The union must assume its industrial form.

Unity is, also, dependent upon a knowledge of the origin, function, and destiny of the political State. Looking into the past we discern the ancient family. Bearing in mind the fact that the family was the unit of the ancient State, we have no difficulty in discovering the roots of the political State. They are plainly seen in the patriarchal family. Those roots were planted in the hot bed of the city, as in Rome, for example, the City ruled, hence city or political rule.

Under City rule everything was done for the benefit of the city, conquests of wealth and slaves were undertaken that the city might profit. Classes were formed, and the sword of state, the standing army with its commander, the imperator, was formed, in order that the function of repression and conquest might go on.

What happened to Rome, happened to the feudal State, and is now about to happen to the capitalist State. It was not outside barbarians who destroyed Rome, but her own sword of State that was turned against her ruling class. It was not the bourgeois who dethroned the feudal class, but royalty wielding the standing army. The capitalist class uses the State to secure the home and foreign markets while loudly proclaiming its manifest destiny. Meanwhile the sword of the State is held high and threatens the workers. The imperator, the commander-in-chief Ceasar like, toys with the diadem, seemingly refuses, and yet, insists upon his policy.

The elections become a mere matter of form. A form which must be observed, and of the which Socialists must avail themselves, presenting a united front for the purpose of preserving of State, shorn of its political features; a state of the workers based on the industrial union; a state without geographic lines, held together by industrial councils, local and national; a state where the majesty of the people can be preserved.

Theo. Bernine.

Piqua, O., April 1.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE BOGS OF REFORM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It seems the idiosyncracy of the Socialist Party has no limit. It is eternally breaking out in some new place, or placing a new patch in the old cloth. This time the "reform frenzy" has broken out in Dallas. Mr. John Kerrigan of Dallas, a member of the Socialist Party, visited this city during the Cattlemen's convention, and was a visitor at the meeting of the S. P. Local. He presented the Local with a number of sample copies of the "Laborer", official organ of the Dallas Trades Assembly, and the mouthpiece of the Dallas Socialist Party. Mr. Kerrigan was loud in his praise of the work done by the "Laborer" and its untiring publisher, Mr. George Clifton Edwards.

Our attention was attracted by the platform printed on an inside page of The Laborer, and we proceeded to call the attention of the Socialist Party men to the same. It is strange they never see things until some one of the Socialist Labor Party puts his finger on the fact. On this page was published in double column the platform of the Good Government League, a platform which is a jumble of everything in the line of immediate reforms that ever came down the trail. It can be seen from the account of the meeting of this League that all the speakers were agreed on the question of platform. And who were those speakers? They were: Mr. Cannon, secretary of the Carpenters' union and democrat; Mr. Berry, democrat; Mr. Kincaid, democrat; Mr. Clifton Edwards, publisher of this Dallas "Laborer," S. P. candidate for Governor last year; and last, not least, Chas. Breckon, editor of the "Laborer," formerly of the "Chicago Daily Socialist," all arrum in arrum and in brotherly embrace.

Mr. Edwards is holding down the position of principal of the High School at Oak Cliff, by the grace of a Democratic School Board. He also enjoys the distinction of being elected by his neighbors to the committee which framed the City Charter.

We asked the S. P. Local if they stood for such tactics, of men calling themselves Socialists. They said they did not and would formulate a protest. This was too good an object lesson of the "difference" to let slide by; so we dwelt upon it at considerable length, with the result that two members of the Socialist Party visited the meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, and heard more of the "difference."

No comment is necessary on this, as it will speak for itself to every thinking Socialist. They, of the Texas S. P. may doubt the "fusion tactics" of Berger, Max Hayes et al. but with the evidence before their eyes, and that evidence against men whom they know personally, there can be no doubt in the mind of the class conscious Socialist that the S. P. is a middle class reform movement, and nothing more. The call then is to the class conscious Socialist to get out of the Greenback-Populistic Alliance-Granger Farmers' Union-Municipal Ownership-Christian Socialist, et al party, and join the ranks of the only clear cut revolutionary party existing to-da,y the Socialist Labor Party.

San Antonian.

San Antonio, Tex., March 28.

NO OPPRESSION UNDER BARBARISM?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I came across the Daily People in the public library at Stockton, California. In it was a speech by a Constitutional Democrat, a member of the Russian Duma, and there was an editorial review of the same. In the editorial in question the speech was in the main pronounced correct, and in keeping with the Marxian conception. But the remedy advocated in the speech, that is, parliamentary action, or in other words, civilized methods were unavailing against the barbaric means of repression used by the Czar; and that only physical force can wring concessions from a government which resorts to barbaric methods.

Now, I must seriously object to stigmatizing any methods of repression and oppression or coercion as "barbaric."

They are all distinctly and decidedly of civilized origin and character. Let us observe some of the barbaric nations which retain their characteristic lives up to the size of a mighty nation. For example, the Huns with Attila at their head; the Scythians with Ghengis Kahn, or the Abyssinians with Negus Negusti. The latter two names indicate the true state of the leaders as chiefs of chiefs. No oppression will be found in these nations and consequently no revolution. Even philistine historians tell us that Attila on the whole was friendly to the German barbarians and that his hostilities were mostly against the Romans and the rich convents, both in civilized and possessing private property.

Voltaire in his history of Ghengis Khan tells us that he possessed the faculty to rule well and so could not be dislodged from civilized China. Voltaire was not scientific in his conception of history, and therefore could not understand and do justice to a gentile organized nation, the leader of which is a leader by consent of the people and not a usurper.

All these barbaric nations made war on hostile nations. There was no internal strife among them and this enabled them to conquer hostile civilized nations that were not advanced to the use of gun powder. They used barbaric fighting weapons only against foreigners. And the brutal means of oppression exercised by the Romans who crucified mutinous slaves, as well as the burning at the stake of heretics, who would not leave their property to the feudalized Catholic Church, and the bayonetting, shooting, hanging, knouting, kidnapping, tricking up and exporting, all, even the dynamite bomb, are yet strictly civilized weapons used chiefly by civilized intellectuals, as in Russia. But sycophancy, hypocricy, parliamentarism with all its political trappings are also only more modern civilzed weapons. My own barbaric ancestors, the old Helvetians, put to death, according to tradition, one of their chiefs, Orgetrive, who tried to perpetuate and usurp his office.

To come back to Russia. The Czar's brutal methods bear distinctly the stamp of civilization. It is the fear of losing his possessions and position as Ruler of all the Russias that drives the Czar to inhuman means as well as to underhanded and secret methods of repression. He is rated as one of the richest men of Europe, not only in landed property but also in industrial interests. It was a strike of wage laborers, a passive resistance, together with the unreliability of the troops who had lost confidence in the holiness of the inviolable holy Russian Empire, which induced the Czar to make promise of a Constitution. When the workers did not follow up their advantage by harassing the government with their passive but effective resistance, the promised Constitution went up in a balloon, and the so-called barbaric methods of physical force have not as yet greatly intimidated the government. What it will do it remains to be seen.

It is then not only unscientific, but also positively misleading to stamp the physical force weapons as barbaric. They on the contrary, form part of the means of all civilized nations to retain their position and plunder, and the greater the danger of losing place and pelf, the more brutal are the weapons used.

I might describe how it can be explained that the Chinese Empire remained intact and retaining its state of civilization so exceedingly long, but I will only indicate it. Under gentile or barbaric society, the gens, phratry, tribe or nation was holy and had its religion. In the civilized or class or political society, this holiness or inviolability was transferred from society to the territorial empire, with geographical limits. In a vast continent like Asia, the aggrandizement of an empire with class rule and exploitation was only limited by the attacks from the barbarians, and therefore it was absolutely necessary to institute and maintain a dogmatical fanatical state religion, which would command the coolies, or under classes, to defend the holy, celestial class empire with fanatical zeal and an utter disregard for their own class interest against the nomadic tribes with a democratic instinct and communistic organizations, which were loyal enough to follow their chosen leader from one end of Asia to the other and rout the Turks.

O. Escherich.

San Andreas, Cal, Feb. 24.

AS TO "NO OPPRESSION UNDER BARBARISM."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In your issue of March 27 appears under the caption, "No Oppression under Barbarism," an article from the pen of O. Escherich, San Andreas, Cal. I must confess my inability to analyze the mind of the writer who claims that the methods used by the Czar and Russian aristocracy to suppress the rising spirit of revolt which pervades the masses of the country, are not barbaric. To my mind, all methods of physical force, when used to deprive the people of the free exercise of their divine rights is barbaric, whether used by Clovis, or by Pistol Gallifit in Gaul, Varganian Rurick, or Alexander in Russia, Norman William or English Kitchener in the Soudan, or by the Chicago or New York police.

In all of the above-mentioned cases, except the last, there were no other means of redress except by the same barbaric method of meeting force by force. In the last two instances the people can pull the fangs of the bluecoated janisaries whenever they make up their mind to do so, by voting the S. L. P. ticket, and organizing industrially in the economic field, so as to back up by physical force if necessary the civilized method of the ballot. It is no argument to state that among the conquering barbarians themselves there was a broad brotherhood. There has always been a bond of some kind among brigands, either ancient or modern, be they barbaric Helvetians or "civilized" Rockefellers, Morgans, et al. It was by their only means, barbarous physical force, that the masses of Gaul ever gained the right to use the civilized method of the ballot. By the same method did the colonies wrest their rights from England, and by the same means will the Russian proletarians force their rights from their Varangian oppressors.

The Editor of The People is correct. Only by physical force will the masses of Russia gain the power to right their wrongs by the civilized method of the ballot.

I agree with the writer that the so-called Christian Church has been a great factor in assisting those barbarous conquerors in their work of subduing and holding down the masses by all manner of trickery and mummery, playing upon the credulity of both conqueror and conquered, in order to feather their own nest. When Oleg, the successor of Rurik, conquered the city of Kiev and found it converted to Christianity, historians tell us he wisely tolerated and protected the new religion. Sue shows how the Church assisted the Franks in Gaul. The Church, through Edward the Confessor, in England, paved the way for the invasion of William the Norman. But who says that even the Church's methods were not barbaric? By their torture of the body, and condemning to everlasting fire, they scared all thoughts of freedom from the minds of the ignorant masses, and gained large concessions from the aristocracy by the use of fake miracles. Even our modern Church still retains the barbaric perogative of consigning to Hell the soul of any who have the courage to dispute its dogmas.

Then again, I think my friend Escherich is at fault in regards to there being no oppression among the barbarians themselves. Why, what did Clovis and Clotaire do among themselves in order to gain supreme power? Why, of course it was not barbarous to murder your relations; did not Vladimir I. do the same in Russia, also Richard III. in England? And do not our capitalist rulers to-day financially and economically murder each other every day in cold blood? My friend talks about civilized methods. Why, bless my soul, with the capitalists murdering each other and each in turn morally and physically murdering their employees, day in and day out, we have no civilization, but rank barbarism. Yea, all methods of oppression, whether practised to-day or 1,000 years ago, whether in darkest Russia or free America, are barbarous.

There will be no civilization that you can discern in the United States, or in the world, until the Red Flag, the emblem and ensign of civilized humanity, waves from the dome of our national Capitol.

H. D. McTul,

Blacksburg, Va., March 30.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—If you understood Haywood correctly to say "the price of gold never changes, it is always the same; therefore any fluctuation in the price of labor can not be shifted onto the backs of the consumers"—if he did say that, then he has joined Williams in "amending Marx." The utterance is sheer nonsense. Gold is a commodity, like all others; like all other commodities, improved methods or richer veins lower the value of gold; like all other commodities, a lowered value in the long run lowers the price of gold. Present high prices of living are an evidence of the changed price of gold, which has gone down. In the history of gold, it has gone down so much at certain epochs that it has even been demonetized. But Haywood has been "amending Marx" before, when he repudiated the Marxian principle "Proletarians of all countries, unite," and when he subsequently set up his particular craft as "THE steppingstone to civilization.'

Next question next week.

G. B., LECHENER, IDA. — On the matter of colonization by nations, read the chapters on that head by Adam Smith, and then Marx's "Capital," Chap. XXXIII., and the works he refers to on the subject.

LOCAL NO. 320, I. W. W., WORCESTER, MASS. — Seeing your protest is against the "Bulletin," courtesy requires this office to give the "Bulletin" the right of way. After the "Bulletin" shall have published the protest, or if it censors the same, The People may give it publication.

A. C. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Such a statement as "Industry constitutes the capital of the world" is a stupid statement. It leads nowhere, except to confusion. "Capital" is the privately-owned machinery of production. Accordingly, the statement quoted above would mean: "Industry constitutes the privately-owned machinery of production of the world"—a superbly nonsensical phrase.

J. P., SEATTLE, WASH.—Kindly do not use pencil. Especially on glazed paper; pencil manuscript is an abomination to compositors, and invites errors.

G. M. L., HAMILTON, ONT.—The S. T. and L. A. was not a political organization. A member was not subject to expulsion if he voted a capitalist ticket. The pledge taken by the general officers of the organization was to "sever their affiliations, direct or indirect, with political parties of the capitalist class."

Next question next week.

R. McD., AKRON, O.—Now to your second question—

"Use value" implies or is quality, and quality is different in different articles. "Exchange value" implies or is crystallized labor power in the article. "Exchange value" is like weight. A pound of lead and a pound of feathers have the same weight, but their qualities are different. The use value of a coat is to keep warm; the use value of wheat is to feed; and the "use value" of labor power is to produce more exchange value than its own—yet all the three articles, or a certain quantity of each, have the identical exchange value, that is, have an equal amount of social labor crystallized in their production.

Next question next week.

F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Now to your sixth and last question—

The best literature to meet the twaddle of C. W. Post is The People and other S. L. P. literature. A diligent study of these will enable a man to knock down whole brigades of C. W. Posts—besides any other ranters inside and outside of the Labor Movement.

E. W. C., BELLINGHAM, MASS.—Now to your fifth and last question—

The statement of Marx that only the economic organization can set on foot the true political party of labor occurs in a conversation he had with a trade unionist officer Hamann. It can be found in collections of pamphlets.

A. W. M., NEW YORK.—Now to your fifth and last question—

The difference in the money wage paid in different countries has nothing to do with the per capita of circulating medium. It is due to different standards of living. And this opens a wide, very wide subject.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your third question—

There is no inconsistency in the Labor News Co. furnishing sample copies of its literature to non- or even anti-Socialist organizations. It is not a "recognition" of them. Rather a desire to convert the heathen.

Next question next week.

H. N., LANSING, MICH. — Now to your third question—

Read the address "Marx on Mallock." The capitalist, as such, neither has nor does he exercise "administrative ability." Consequently, he is not entitled to any "reward" for what he does not do. The only thing that the capitalist class does do and that is valuable is to keep some degree of order in modern society, until the workers shall have stopped fooling and allowing themselves to be fooled. For that the capitalist class does deserve some reward—and it takes its reward with a vengeance.

Next question next week.

"INQUIRER," NEW YORK.—Whether there are not more former S. L. P. men out of the S. L. P. than inside? Sure, Pop! So are there also infinitely more people dead and buried underground than there are alive and kicking over ground. It is the quick, not the dead, that count.

S. E. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The gist of the Aldrich bill was an attempt to render railroad securities a legal basis for banks to issue money on. It was a veiled attempt at fiat money. That feature of the bill was knocked out. What is left of it is too technical for Letter Box consideration, and is of no general importance. The bill has not been wholly dropped simply to save Senator Aldrich's face. Aldrich is a son-in-law of Rockefeller's.

G. W. O., PATERSON, N. J.—The S. L. P. IS essentially an agitational organization. So must every bona fide political organization of Socialism be until the I. W. W. has projected its own political expression. It does not follow from this that, therefore, the S. L. P. should disband. What does follow is that the disbandment of the S. L. P., at this premature season, would cripple the agitational power of the forces now organized in the S. L. P., and indispensable to the safe-keeping of the Movement.

C. N., BUFFALO, N. Y.—He who tries to find inconsistencies in the A. F. of L. will never end. Of course, the thing is full of inconsistencies. An organization of workingmen that seeks to establish "peace between Capital and Labor" can not choose but bump its nose against itself at every turn.

G. M. C., DAYTON, O.—The author of "Crime and Punishment" is Fedor Dostoieffsky. It can be obtained from A. Wasserman, 29 Clinton st., New York.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—It is now all in—at last! Many thanks.

ALL OTHERS.—Wait till next week.

O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CAL.; T. F., DULUTH, MINN.; H. S. C., REDLANDS, CAL.; A. R., GREENWOOD, B. C.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. H., NEW YORK; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; H. S., PITTSFIELD, MASS.; C. S., SOMERVILLE, N J.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; F. R., BESSEMER CITY, N. C.; L. G. M., HAMILTON, CAN.; N. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. M. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Comittee was held on Wednesday, April 8th, at 28 City Hall Place.

Members present: Lechner, Zimmermann, Malmberg, Orange, Wegener, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Hall, Hanlon, Ball, Archer and Schraft. Absent, Hammer and Kihn. Malmberg elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The secretary read the financial report for two weeks ending April 4th, as follows:

	Receipts	Expenditures
Mar. 28	$22.50	$32.45
Apr. 4	41.96	28.45

Correspondence: From Section Hoquiam, Wash., acknowledging receipt of charter, and reporting having passed resolution that the delegate to the next International Congress be instructed to move "That the S. P. delegation be excluded from participation in the Congress unless they conform with the action of the Amsterdam Congress." Filed.

From Erie, Pa., asking information; answered and filed.

From International Socialist Bureau (Brussels) acknowledging receipt of dues of S. L. P. for 1907. Filed.

From Philadelphia, Pa., giving information. Filed.

From Nepakarat, Hungarian Party organ, sending invitation to attend National Convention of the Hungarian Socialist Federation, to be held on Apr. 18-19, at Newark, N. J. Moved by Hall, seconded by Schraft, "That two fraternal delegates be sent;" carried unanimously. Ball and Schraft elected delegates.

From McConnell, Pittsburg, Pa., giving information. Filed.

From International Socialist Bureau sending circular relative to death of Gregory Gershuni, and extending invitation to attend funeral, and suggesting that some European comrade be elected to represent the S. L. P. at the funeral. The letter arrived too late for action.

From Chas. H. Chase, La Junta, Col., making suggestions relative to organizers. Filed.

From Denver, Col., sending credentials for state of Colorado; giving information regarding agitation and general matter. Filed.

A communication from a non-party member of Omaha, Neb., which was referred to the Sub-Committee by the Editorial Department was read, same criticizing Section Omaha and asking what percentage of small business men are permitted in a section of the S. L. P. according to the constitution? Moved by Brauckmann, seconded by Rosenberg, "that communication be tabled." In favor—Zimmermann, Malmberg, Orange, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Hall, Ball, Archer, Schraft,—9. Against—Lechner, Schwartz, Hanlon,—3. Wegener not voting. Carried.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, sending set of by-laws for Sub-Committee to pass upon. Moved by Hall, seconded by Brauckmann, "that a committee of two be elected to go over same and report at next meetinng"; carried unanimously. Orange and Zimmermann elected committee.

From Phila. Pa., Fall River, Mass., and Essex County, N. J., regarding election of officers. Filed.

From New Orleans, La., inquiring whether Young and Campbell can be sent there. Referred to Young and Campbell with request that they communicate with New Orleans.

From Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., calling upon Party Organs to take more notice in regard to imprisoned Mexican agitators, and Preston and Smith; also giving general information. Moved by Zimmermann, seconded by Rosenberg, "That the secretary be instructed to write Section Los Angeles that, if they wish the case of the imprisoned Mexicans taken up in The People, they should furnish the latter with information concerning same." Carried unanimously.

From Sweeney, Boston, Mass., sending financial report, giving information regarding agitation and general matters. Filed.

From Worcester, Mass., requesting ruling on last clause of Article 2, Section 14 of the Party constitution. Moved by Zimmermann, seconded by Hall, that the following be the decision of the Sub-Committee: [illegible] tion Worcester desires to ascertain is whether the six months dues, required by that clause, would be advance or whether they are to cover arrears. The committee holds that the preceeding part of Section 14 clearly sets forth that a member is carried on the books for six months after he has ceased to pay his dues, and therefore owes the Party dues for that period, and that in consequence the demand for payment of six months dues is made for the purpose of discharging that obligation." Carried unanimously.

From St. Louis, Mo., giving and requesting information and reporting election of officers. Secretary instructed to reply.

From Manager of Labor News Co. regarding difficulty in collecting payment on debt of Der Arbeiter. Moved by Zimmermann, seconded by Rosenberg, "that the matter be referred to Press Committee to investigate standing and outlook for Der Arbeiter, and indebtedness to the Labor News Co." Carried unanimously.

The Manager of The Daily People sent a communication pointing out that Party activity on the part of the Party Press seems practically to have come to a standstill, and that unless the Party bestirs itself at once getting to work on subs and otherwise providing funds there is positive danger. As it is, the work of the management is greatly hampered and even tied up for lack of funds. The letter states that while the panic may hamper the work of the Party on the one hand, it should on the other hand enable our members to spread our press and literature more effectively. The minds of workingmen being more receptive under conditions such as now prevail, yet for the past two weeks the number of subs received have not averaged one per section. It is impossible to believe that this is all that can be done by the S. L. P. This Committee acting under the impression that the membership of the S. L. P. is fully aware, and keenly conscious of its share of responsibility, herewith places this matter before that membership in precisely the light it has been presented to us and we expect that our members throughout the country take action without a moment's delay.

In connection with the foregoing matter it was moved by Zimmermann, seconded by Hanlon, "That a collection be taken up for the Operating Fund amongst the Sub-Committee members." Carried unanimously.

The collection was taken up and netted $47.

In view of the manifest attempt on the part of the ruling class to throttle Socialist propaganda during the coming campaign under the cloak of suppressing "anarchism," it was moved by Zimmerman, seconded by Brauckmann, "that the manager of the Labor News Co. be instructed to push, in the columns of our official organs, the pamphlet entitled 'Anarchism vs. Socialism' by Daniel De Leon." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Orange "That a special meeting be called for April 15, the following to be the order of business:

(1) Canvass vote on National Secretary.

(2) Canvass of votes on motions before the N. E. C.

(3) Report of Press Committee." Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Meeting of committee was held Friday, April 3, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston. Mulligan in the chair. Present: Houtenbrink, Grotchfield, Lidberg, Starnfeldt, Sarmaco and Mazzarello.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Secretary of Socialist Women of Greater New York, requesting names and addresses of women interested in the Socialist movement. From Section Cleveland upon the German Party organ. From Section Fall River, financial report. From National Secretary, copy of the proceedings of the National Executive Committee session held January, 1908. From Section Lynn and Somerville ordering due stamps. From W. J. Hoar of Worcester, and J. Claudino of New Bedford, declining the nominations as delegates to the National Convention. From G. Nelson and A. E. Reimer, of Boston; A. Barnes, of Fall River; T. F. Brennan of Salem; J. H. Hagan of Lynn; M. Ruther of Holyoke, accepting nomination.

Secretary instructed to submit names of the nominees, vote to close June 10.

Auditor's report for the quarter ending March, accepted. Copies ordered sent to the sections.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

Greeting:—The N. E. C. Sub-Committee, at its regular meeting held on March 11th, considered the question of how to raise a campaign fund, to make possible an energetic and effective propaganda during the approaching national campaign. A number of suggestions were made, which finally culminated in a motion to instruct the National Secretary to issue a call and, with it, send out campaign subscription lists, urging upon the members to take in hand, at once, the collection of funds on these lists and by no means to confine their efforts to the members and friends of the Party, but to reach out to the great mass beyond, whenever and wherever possible. In order to make unnecessary the circulation of local lists, simultaneously with national lists—a method which is always productive of confusion—it was decided that the proceeds be divided into three equal parts; one part to go to the national office; one part to remain with the States Executive Committee, and the third and last part, to remain with the Sections. Isolated Sections, unattached to a state committee, will send to the national office one-half of the proceeds and retain the other half. Members-at-large, who are attached to the national office, will remit to that office the proceeds, in full. The proceeds of lists collected on by members-at-large who are attached to a State Committee to be divided in two equal parts: one part to go to the national office, the other part to be retained by the respective State Executive Committee.

Amongst the many suggestions that were made at the Sub-Committee meeting, one in particular was considered to be of value, because the method, though not applicable in every instance, has proven successful wherever conditions were such, that it could be applied, and the suggestion made was ordered to be embodied in this call. It is this:

In the City of New York there have been held, repeatedly, so-called package parties in the homes of comrades. The package party is a home entertainment, to which friends and the friends of friends are invited. The ladies each bring with them a wrapped-up package, the contents of which remain unknown, until the packages are auctioned off. A programme of music and recitation preceeds the auction, and then the auctioneer has the field. Bids are asked for and the packages are sold to the highest bidder. Much merriment is created when the packages are opened, and the strangest and most incongruous objects are brought to light by the buyers. Where this method can be applied, we urge that it be so applied. It does away with all the expense of regular entertainments and the often interminable delay connected with the winding up of such affairs. When the package party is over financial results are known and there is an end to it. You will receive subscription lists, numbered consecutively, and every State Committee and every Section must keep a record of these numbers and see to it that, at the end of this year's campaign, all lists are strictly accounted for.

We urge speedy and energetic action so that we may be enabled to put organizers in the field at an early date. The present situation is such that our agitation is bound to meet with results beneficial to the Party. Not only are we in the midst of an industrial crisis, but in other respects also, there exists a situation exceedingly favorable to S. L. P. propaganda.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, pro tem.

BRIDGEPORT, ATTENTION!

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will give a Literary and Musical Entertainment in Lyceum Hall 62 Cannon street, SUNDAY, April 19th 2:30 p. m. Party members and sympathizers are invited.

N. J. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held in Hoboken Sunday, April 12. Present: Landgraf, Hossack, Schwenck, and Tinvoritch; also the outgoing officers, who were present to turn over books, money and other property to the new officers. Landgraf acted as chairman. As much of the time was taken up in effecting transfers, Secretary was instructed to answer the correspondence on hand, send out the lists received from National Secretary and instruct Sections to push the gathering of signatures to nomination petitions and get that work out of the way.

OPERATING FUND.

There was need for this fund the past week and the members of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee came to the rescue with a contribution of $47.00, other donations brought the total for the week up to $77.31. Remember comrades and friends that the need for this fund is due to the lack of activity in the work of propaganda which in itself should provide funds for its further extension.

By members of N. E. C. Sub-Committee	$47.00
C. Vonderlieth, New York	10.00
Section San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Frank Crossma, Seattle, Wash.	2.50
Comrade, Paterson, N. J. ..	1.00
W. Bruniger, Linfield, Pa.	1.00
O. J. Hughes, B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
Henry Piper, Elyria, O. ..	1.00
G. Kovar, Medway, Mass.	1.00
J. Jiskra, Milford, Mass. ..	.50
C. Nelson, Los Angeles Cal.	.25
Ole Try, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.05
Section Mt. Vernon, O. ..	2.01
Total	$77.31
Previously acknowledged..	1,978.87
Grand total	$2,056.18

PASSAIC WORKINGMEN, NOTICE!

There will be held a mass meeting of the workingmen of Passaic to form a recruiting Local of the Industrial Workers of the World. The meeting will take place on MONDAY, April 20, at 162 First street, Passaic. Speakers will address the meeting in English, Bohemian and Hungarian. Workingmen, announce this to your shopmates and attend.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of L. U. 236, I. W. W., a grand entertainment and dance will be given at Foresters' Hall, S street, between 7th and 8th, on SATURDAY evening, May 2nd, commencing 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

All proletarians are given a cordial and hearty invitation to attend, and a most enjoyable time is assured to all. All come and be merry on this, our annual May Day Festival.

L. U. 236, I. W. W.

TOWARDS UNITY.

An Appeal to the Members of the Socialist Party.

Comrades! In the name of the best interests of the American proletariat and of international Socialism, we submit to you the following:

The resent state of the Socialist movement in this country, with two Socialist parties in the field, is a house divided against itself. Instead of presenting a united front to our common enemy—capitalism and its cohorts—we scatter and paralyze our forces; instead of unifying and consolidating the class-conscious elements of the American proletariat, our revolutionary energy is frittered away in friction, mutual attacks and the warfare carried on by the two parties.

Realizing, then, that the existence of two separate and hostile Socialist parties is the greatest stumbling-block retarding the onward march of Socialism in this country, we, the members of the S. P. have formed the S. P. Unity League of New York for the purpose of organizing and crystallizing the sentiment for unity of the two parties, though strongly prevalent yet scattered among the rank and file of the S. P.

Comrades! In the sacred name of Socialism we appeal to you to join this League and help bring about the speediest realization of UNITY of the Socialist parties.

Fraternally,
The Committee of the Socialist Party Unity League of New York.
R. Brody, Secretary, 593 E. 138th St.
April 6. Bronx.

MARX on MALLOCK

or

Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
25 Copies for $1.00.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

JOIN THE ACTIVE BRIGADE

PUSH THE PROPAGANDA OF SOCIALISM, EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

For the week ending April 10th, we received 117 subs to The Weekly People, and 45 mail subscriptions to The Daily People, a total of 162 for the week. Those sending two or more were: C. Starkenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska, 10; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal., 4; D. Rubovitz, Newark, N. J., 4; A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, 4; Press Committee, Boston, 4; J. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., 3; T. Grobuski, Lansing, Mich., 3; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., 3; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 3; J. G. Schaible, Kahlotus, Wash., 4; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 2; Lars Johnson, Oakland, Cal., 2; J. B. Ferguson, Oakland, Cal., 3; G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., 2; K. Georgevitch, Paterson, N. J., 2; H. Oakes, Jersey City, N. J., 2; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., 2; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., 2; E. Schade, Newport News, Va., 2; C. Sperle, Somerville, N. J., 2; J. Brewer, Hartford, Conn., 2; J. H. Juergens, Canton, O., 2; C. Oberheu, Atchison, Kans., 2; W. Weber, Boston, Mass., 2; G. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind., 2; C. Schreck Jersey City, N. J., 2; A. Pearson, Red Granite, Wis., 2; Cincinnati Press Committee, 3; J. Hurwitz, New York, 3.

These comrades prove that subscriptions CAN be secured. The hard times is the entering wedge for propaganda, not an obstacle to it. Join the Active Brigade and push the propaganda.

Literature orders picked up a little during the week. Boston, $4.00; Duluth, $4.00; Denver, $5.00; Kalispell, Mont., $3.00; Los Angeles, Cal., $8.56; Wilkinsburg, Pa., $7.00; Phoenix, Ariz., $2.25; St. Paul, Minn., $1.75; New York, $1.49; Reading, Pa., $1.50; Philadelphia $1.00; Sullivan, Ind., $1.60.

The Sue story that recently ran through the columns of The Daily People—"The Poniard's Hilt," is in the hands of the binder. De Leon's speech on "Unity" is ready for the binder. "Assassinations and Socialism," a speech by August Bebel, translated from the German by B. Reinstein, is in the hands of the printer. Rush in subs and orders for literature and thus provide funds to go on with this work. Join the Active Brigade and push the propaganda.

? Does This Fit Your Case ?

"Have I missed a chance to get a subscriber to the WEEKLY PEOPLE?"

"Coming to think of it, I did. There is Tom Jones. I met him an hour ago. I've known Tom for a long time. He is a nice fellow, open-minded, always ready to investigate, and he would have subscribed had I asked him. But I forgot."

"And there is that man I met in the car this morning while going to work. I got into a discussion with him about Socialism. He didn't know much about it but seemed eager to learn by the way he picked up the points I threw at him. Yet I never thought of the prepaid postal cards in my pocket."

"There are two possible subscribers lost in one day. I must not let that happen again and I shall not. There is Haggerty and Johnson, too, whose subscriptions are about to run out. I must see both to-morrow and sell them each a yearly postal card."

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION CARDS

One Year, $1.00 **Six Months, 50 Cents.**

WEEKLY PEOPLE,
P. O. Box 1576, New York.

BIG REDUCTION!

For One Month, from March 23 to April 23, We Will Send, Postage Paid, for

FIFTY CENTS

THE FIRST CONVENTION REPORT OF THE I. W. W.

616 Pages, Cloth Bound.

Regular Price, $1.50.

The question of Industrialism is very much to the fore, and in view of the fact that bogus industrial organizations are being attempted, for instance, by the would-be owners of the Western Federation of Miners, it is important that everyone should be posted. Few works are so well calculated to shed light upon the subject as the First Convention Report.

Take Advantage of This Opportunity. Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Our readers are requested to lend their co-operation by renewing their subscriptions in time, say a week or two before expiration. Keep an eye on the address label. The figures on it tell when subscriptions expire. The first number indicates the month, second number the day, third number the year. Unless renewed the paper will be stopped at expiration of subscription. Renew in time and not miss any copies.

Ancient Society

Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Lewis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at $1.50, placing the book within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of $1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE
FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
...BY...
WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at $3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF
SOCIALISM
IN
GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The theory of Socialism is interestingly and well set forth in the following

1. The Working Class.
2. The Capitalist Class.
3. The Class Struggle.
4. The Socialist Republic
5. Address on Preamble I. W. W.

The five pamphlets and "Course of Reading" catalogue mailed upon receipt of 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

STOCK UP YOUR BOOK SHELF.

Herewith are given the titles of a few works that are classics and great value for the money. A dollar spent upon a good book is never wasted. "Man does not live by bread alone:

MAN IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner. It describes Man as "a being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them." .... Cloth, $1.00

MARTYRDOM OF MAN (THE.) By Winwood Reade. This book is a very interestingly pictured synopsis of universal history, showing what the race has undergone—its martyrdom—in its rise to the present plane. It shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty, and the last chapter, of some 500 pages, describes his intellectual struggle from the animal period of the earth to the present, adding an outline of what the author conceives would be a religion of reason and love. .... Cloth $1.00

FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles of the Natural Order of the Universe. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. D. A scientific and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. One cloth volume $1.00

EVOLUTION OF MAN. By Ernst Haeckel. This book has pleased buyers immensely. When you learn that the illustrations alone number 408 you will get some idea of the book. Cloth $1.00, by mail 20c. extra.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.